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A Literary and Political Journal.

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TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.
Having been appointed a Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgement of Deeds, and other Instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c., I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No. 6, basement of west wing of the City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
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Daily Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Pension System.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior is fraught, as our columns have already shown, with many very important subjects and suggestions. Among these, the Secretary's exposition of the pension system is prominent. Every month is necessarily making the Pension Bureau a more important adjunct of the administrative power; and before the war is closed, and still more when its final accounts come to be wound up, the Secretary of the Interior, having the oversight of this bureau, will have an accumulated responsibility resting upon him—a responsibility that no man need envy, but which, we doubt not, Mr. Usher's systematic habits and high administrative ability will enable him successfully to meet.

Every Government is under an obligation to provide for those of its citizens or subjects who are wounded and disabled in the defence of its authority, and for the widows of those who have fallen while fighting under its banner. This, of course, has been the policy of the United States Government from its foundation. Its Revolutionary pensioners have dwindled to eighteen, and the widows of revolutionary soldiers to one thousand five hundred and seventy-three. With respect to the present condition of the pension rolls, arising in great part from the present war, the Secretary of the Interior says:

The whole number of army invalid pensioners on the rolls the 30th of June was 7,248, most of whom were pensioned on account of wounds received or disease contracted in the service during the present war. The widows, orphans, and dependent mothers of 5,673 deceased soldiers of the present war were inscribed upon the rolls during the last fiscal year, making the whole number of this class on the rolls, at the close of the year, 4,829. The number of navy invalids on the rolls at the close of the year was 544, and the number of widows, orphans, and dependent mothers of deceased officers and seamen of the navy, 677. The whole number of army pensioners added to the rolls during the last fiscal year was 7,682, and of the navy, 316. The number of army pensioners, of all classes, on the rolls on the 30th June last, was 13,659, and of the navy, 1,182. The payment of the former requires the sum of $1,227,641 88, and the latter, $144,074 61 per annum.

The remittances to the agents for paying pensions have been so regulated according to law "as to prevent an undue accumulation of balances in their hands."

During the year 692 bounty land warrants have been issued, calling, in the aggregate, for 94,250 acres of land.

It appears from the Commissioner's report that the whole amount of money expended by the Government for pensions to the close of the last fiscal year was $91,693,600 97, and that the quantity of land granted for military and naval services was 65,806,142 acres, which, at $1 25 per acre, would amount to $82,370,177 50.

During the first quarter of the present fiscal year seven thousand one hundred and sixty-two claims were admitted, and a much larger number suspended to allow of further evidence. The Commissioner estimates the whole number of claims that will be admitted during the present fiscal year at about thirty thousand. Taking in the whole of this great question, the Secretary of the Interior deems it prudent to call the attention of Congress to the state of the laws upon the subject, and to make some suggestions for their amendment. He first proposes an improvement upon the Act of March 3, 1859, which requires the biennial examination of invalid pensioners to be made by two surgeons or physicians, expressing his opinion that the examinations can be as successfully made by a single surgeon regularly appointed by the office, and with less inconvenience to the parties interested. He therefore recommends a modification of the law in this respect.

The increase of the navy pension fund from the sale of prizes amounts, at the present time, Mr. Usher says, to probably one million and a half of dollars, and he adds:

The old laws in relation to the navy pension fund seem to authorize and require the investment of this money; but as the question is not entirely free from doubt, I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Department to invest the amount which has been and may hereafter be derived from the sale of prizes in Government bonds, and apply the interest thereon to the payment of navy pensions, or that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized by law to credit this fund with the interest which would semi-annually accrue thereon, if so invested.

A somewhat delicate and difficult question has arisen during the year with regard to the provision to be made for the widow, children, dependent mother or orphan sisters of any officer killed, or other person named in the first section of the act of July 14, 1862, or who shall hereafter die by reason of any wound received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty. An illustration of the hardship which the act imposes is given in the report. An officer of the navy had contracted, while in the performance of his duty, a disease of which he died. Some months before his death he tendered his resignation, feeling that he was incompetent to the discharge of his duties, and likely to remain so. His resignation was accepted. The claim of his widow was rejected at the Pension Office solely upon the ground that he was not *in the naval service* of the United States at the time of his death. The action of the Pension Bureau in this decision conformed to the construction which had been given to preceding acts of Congress granting naval pensions. Mr. Usher, with a considerate regard to the claims of naval as well as military heroes, says, and we cannot doubt that Congress will approve his benevolent and patriotic construction:

By the uniform practice of the Pension Bureau, under the existing act, a *military* pension was granted to the relatives of the party, without regard to the ...

THE DRAFT.

LIST OF THE EXEMPTS.

R. B. Hoyt, 154 Pennsylvania avenue, physical disability.
Jacob Fleck, Nineteenth street park, physical disability.
George Funk, physical disability.
H. Timmerman, 310 D street, alienage.
Chas. D. Williams, Government blacksmith, Eleventh, between D and E streets, physical disability.
George Thornton, corner F and Twelfth streets, over age.
Wm. Leeman, 73 Washington street, physical disability.
Francis Thompson, physical disability.
Chas. Medford, Ninth, between O and P streets, physical disability.
George W. Conner, 383 L street, physical disability.
James O'Leary, New Jersey avenue, between K and L streets, physical disability.

...

Wilfred Young, 114 Fayette street, transferred to second class.
Benjamin Flinn, Tenth, between D and E streets, physical disability.
James H. Miles, physical disability.
Joseph Whilden, Fourteenth, between P and Q streets, physical disability.
George McCullough, Government harness shop, transferred to second class.
David Jacob, L, between Sixth and Seventh streets, alienage.
Patrick Kennedy, alienage.
John Foley, Government bakery, physical disability.
John Downing, 291 Seventh street, alienage.
Henry Prinzhorn, corner Fifth and M streets, alienage.
Frederick Heck, G, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, alienage.
Logan Williams, over 45 years.
Thomas Frisbee, Pennsylvania avenue, erroneously enrolled.
George Jackson, veterinary hospital, erroneously enrolled.
Mark H. Brown, 24 N street, erroneously enrolled.
Wm. H. Douglass, Fifteenth, between L and K streets, physical disability.
Thomas Higgins, F, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, alienage.
Edward Laffer, New York avenue, between First and Second streets, alienage.
Herman Stobling, 239 F street, in United States service.
George Metzler, New York avenue, between First and Second streets, alienage.
John Liberty, alienage.
George Shearnet, 59 Bridge street, alienage.
Calvin S. Morse, Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, physical disability.
Charles Price, corner Eighth and Pennsylvania avenue, transferred to second class.
Jonathan Goodal, K-street Corral, transferred to second class.
Perry Goodin, M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, transferred to second class.
George Seleff, 71 Frederick street, alienage.
E. T. Brand, 84 Fayette street, under age.
Charles McCarthy, A street, between Second and Third, alienage.
Cornelius Kelly, Seventeenth-street Hospital, alienage.
Christian Compes, Government blacksmith shop, alienage.
Henry Tripp, Government blacksmith shop, 407 Pennsylvania avenue, alienage.
James E. Babbett, 9 Potomac street, physical disability.
S. Esterline, 214 C street, loss of teeth.
William H. Chapman, 143 Beale street, transferred to second class.
John Walker, 322 Pennsylvania avenue, physical disability.
Thomas Johnson, 104 Twenty-third street, between G and H, alienage.
Charles N. Richards, 370 Eighth street, between K and L, physical disability.
Thomas Clark, Government blacksmith shop, erroneously enrolled.
John Walsh, 344 H street, physical disability.
Henry Kraft, Government bakery, alienage.
John Lacey, 212 H street, erroneously enrolled.
Joseph Mathoffer, 235 Seventh street, alienage.
Jacob E. Parker, 383 I street, over age.
Michael F. Roberts, 315 D street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, alienage.
Daniel Murphy, Nineteenth-street Park, alienage.
Andrew Sullivan, Seventeenth-street Park, alienage.

Daily Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

A DIRECT RAILROAD TO NEW YORK OVER A NEW ROUTE.

It is always unpleasant to indulge in complaints against those for whom we entertain kind feelings, but an independent journal will fail in its duty to the public if he does not speak out and expose and denounce that which is deserving of exposure and denunciation. The frequent failures of the mails between New York and Washington, and the delays of the trains, increase and revive the feeling that another railroad should be constructed between these great points at the earliest possible day. Heretofore the combination has been too powerful in and out of Congress to prevent the success of this much-needed thoroughfare; but, now that we have almost daily evidences of the necessity of this great work, we trust the representatives of the people will respond to the desire of their constituents by enacting such a law as will give us another means of communication with the cities of the North and the Northwest. It is a shame and a reproach that Washington, now more than ever the capital of the nation, and prospering beyond all expectation and parallel, should have but one communication by rail with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c. Even from Richmond, the rebel capital, a number of leading lines radiate throughout the South, while the Western and Eastern cities are the centres into which travel and transportation pour over any number of these modern avenues. Not to speak of the danger of accidents and repeated delays, failures of mails, and obstructions of the road by Government trains, the mere fact that there is but one such means of communication with this city should induce every legislator to abandon all opposition to this much-needed improvement, and to set at work about putting it into operation. We do not question the energy and the enterprise of the company having the road in charge between Washington and Baltimore, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and Philadelphia and New York, but there is room enough and profit enough for all. Experience has shown that whenever fair competition is resisted, those who stand in the way are crushed in the end. The public need another railroad, and need it so greatly, and ask for it so earnestly, that it is only a question of time, and of a short time at that, when this eager and almost universal demand must be complied with.

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

Were the Hon. Mr. A. or the Hon. Mr. Z., during the reign of a pestilence, to offer resolutions in Congress for the appointment of a commission to wait upon the pestilence and negotiate for its subsidence, he would, probably, render himself the laughing-stock of the whole country, if not of the enlightened world. On the other hand, the man who should propose to wage war upon the cause of the plague, by means of a thorough purgation of the slums of populous cities and villages, would be hailed as a public benefactor.

There are two parties to the great struggle for national life in the loyal States: One constantly proposing to abate the violence and abridge the period of calamitous war, by destroying its cause—rebellious slavery—and the other as constantly proposing to educe peace from a compromise with the cause, or, more properly, what it seems to mistake for the cause—Mr. Jefferson Davis. But Mr. Davis and his fellow traitors are related to the cause of the rebellion in just the degree that Alaric and his lieutenants were related to the cause of the fall of the Eternal City. Rome nursed the agencies of her shame in her own imperial bosom; and when the rude barbarian appeared, he had nothing to do but to receive the keys, and from the hands of the very slaves who had contributed not less to her splendor than to her fall. So, also, this Republic had watered and protected the germ of the rebellion in its bosom; nursed and cared for it, until from dependence it rose to an attitude of open defiance. At this juncture Mr. Davis and his fellows became its agents and apparent controllers. At that time those agents were doubtless, in one sense, free to choose between war or peace. They chose war. The power behind them, relieved from all restraint, left to indulge the very essential violence of its nature to its full extent, long since put itself beyond all power or will to retract. And it has carried its agents along with it on the road to destruction. It may be doubted if to-day they find themselves able to negotiate a peace except upon the basis of recognition. Such is their oft and everywhere repeated declaration, and it requires no great stretch of credulity to accord them free belief.

But the advocates of peace, by new treaties with the helpless agencies of a cause which has nearly spent itself in the dire effects of war, seem continually to mistake effects for original cause. Of course, those who propose peace by negotiation with Jefferson Davis mean a peace purchased by larger and more liberal concessions to slavery; and this is as much as to say that the rebel leaders would accept such concession and return to their allegiance. The utter futility of such expectations might be, nay, has been, shown, times without number, by the official and unofficial utterances of the leaders themselves. In the light of this fact, the mistake, or perversity, of the peace advocates becomes apparent. They regard the war as the chief cause of alienation. But the historian will not so regard it. He, as well as the mass of calm observers, will see in the war only an effect of alienation. Already written history clearly shows that complete alienation preceded the outbreak by many years. The Southern leaders never affiliated with those of the North. There was a species of comity existing between them, but existing by virtue of constant and humiliating concession on the part of Northern men, and not by mutual respect.

But alienation ranks no higher in the chain of causation than an intermediate cause. It was an effect, and in its cause lies the cause of this great struggle. Clearly, two diverse systems of education could not result in harmony. On the one hand, the doctrine of political equality was fully acknowledged and as fully taught. On the other, the separation of men into two classes — masters and menials, men and chattels—was not only taught, but maintained by all the force of law. The paths of progress thus marked out led toward opposite poles, so that, as time passed, the teachers receded from each other; one holding that labor, being voluntary and remunerative, was ennobling, and the other that labor was degrading and must be compulsory to be made remunerative. Will any man in his senses deny that alienation and final struggle were not to be looked for as the logical results of such diverse teachings?

It would seem, then, that nothing in the nature of brotherhood can come out of new concession to a system which advocates autocracy as the cardinal principle of government. And without brotherhood there can be no real peace. It would seem that there is no alternative for the nation but to preach political equality with the naked sword, until every man in the republic shall acknowledge it, and maintain it by example. If Christianity almost died the death through compromise with paganism, how can democracy hope to live by compromise with its bitterest foe—autocracy? The natural relation of such diverse systems is war. The chiefs of faction may do much, but they cannot reconcile light and darkness, love and hate, truth and falsehood. These are diametrically opposed.

Let us have peace, but let it be conquered. The pioneer does not compromise with uncultivated nature. He hews down the forest and gives its pride to the plains. He severs the tangled roots with the pitiless ploughshare, and forces the chary soil to receive the seed with the toothed harrow. This nation may learn of the pioneer. It must manifest its love for man in the force with which it resists the unjust demands of barbarism.

WHAT WE HAVE AVOIDED.

Slavery, as a system, is dead. It exists as a fact, isolated among the triumphs, trophies, and achievements of unrivalled splendor which characterize human progress in this wonderful age. The savage splendor of its day of prosperity has vanished, and in its place remains but the repulsive skeleton, over which human selfishness had thrown the ostentatious robes of systematized wrong. Men now contemplate this hideous framework with horror. That it should have remained so long concealed by the trappings of deceit seems now an increasing wonder.

The destruction of slavery has been to us the avoidance of an era of fearful degeneracy, culminating in swift and irretrievable ruin. All intermediate results, whether affecting individual or national action, are mirrored in the past. It is truly said that "history repeats itself." The past contains the measure of men and of races. What they have done, that they may do; and what they have suffered by an obdurate clinging to notorious wrong, that they must again suffer through like obduracy. There is no variableness; the laws of heaven, unlike human statutes, are the same in their requirements, operation, and penal consequences, through all ages.

Therefore, it is best to look behind us; not to copy the past, not to put on the irresponsibility of its ignorance; but to accept it as the Mentor of the Present and the Prophet of the Future. As we live in a Republic, let us return and peruse the annals of a Republic full of sublimest promise to man in its rise and progress, radiant in its zenith of power, but a very midnight of gloom and menace in its swift decline and fall. Rome, famed as mistress of the world, perished because she could not be mistress of herself. Polybius, Strabo, Livy, and Plutarch—intellectual princes and kings—bear witness to a common fact, that the industry of the empire was sustained, from its remotest antiquity, by a system of compulsory labor. Her wars were waged for the purpose of obtaining a supply of labor; and this policy came at last to be incorporated in the governmental policy of the empire.

The Roman demagogue has been strictly copied. He, too, made war upon industrial capital. He sought to discourage invention, and to make ignoble the production of manufactures of a high order. And he, too, taught the citizen to pay his debts by repudiation. Through his sophistries there came a time when the social and consequent political status of the citizen was determined by the number of his slaves, the breadth of his possessions, and the amount of his wealth. Then followed, in due procession, the license of every crime in the catalogue, so that the moral degeneracy of the higher classes reacted upon the lower, and hurled the latter into the bottomless gulf of atheism. So rapid and utter was the demoralization of the Roman people that the historian sums up their turpitude in a single, but terrible, significant sentence: "He who lived without an enemy died by the treachery of a friend."

The result of this system is fully stated by the historians named. While a supply of labor could be procured by predatory incursions into neighboring States, wars were common, human life became cheap, and labor a bitter degradation. Tacitus declares that, under this system, compulsory labor superseded animal labor, because cheaper; and the middle class, including the artisan and the artificer, disappeared, and left dependent beggary to fill its vacant place in the State. Trade was beneath the dignity of the Roman citizen. It is related of them, (and some may note the parallel in the past and current history of the slaveholding portion of this Republic,) that this disgust and contempt for labor and trade "threw them into the occupation of the demagogue," engaged them in "the intrigues of political factions, the turbulence of public elections," and "excitements of lawsuits." To them is attributed the discovery that the privilege of interpreting is equal to that of making laws. Thus Roman society was divided into three classes: Aristocrats, lawyers, and paupers—the latter corresponding to the "poor white trash" of our own slave States. Underlying all these, and really sustaining them by his unrequited labor, was the Roman slave. In this, some may recognise another significant correspondence.

The social horrors which marked the decline of Rome need not be repeated. They palsied the pens of ancient historians, and almost impoverished the language which was made to furnish descriptive terms. But those horrors were invited. When Roman citizens drove labor beyond the pale of respectability, they bespoke all that has made the fate of that nation infamous and awful.

This nation has chosen more wisely. Whether, warned by the fate of Rome, or obedient to the impulses of a better age, it matters not. The choice is worthy of a great and free people. We have found voice to decree that henceforth American citizens shall possess, not only themselves, but their wives and children. We have found courage to say that, henceforth, the stench of concubinage and wholesale prostitution shall not legally rise higher than the church spires of our land. To some men it seems unaccountable that the nation had not before made these decrees; but the Almighty seems not to work wonders through the convictions of any individual. When the masses think together, then the world moves, and the miracle appears.

IN THE LONDON CORRESPONDENCE of the New York *Times*, of a recent date, we find the following allusion to a somewhat celebrated lady, once well known in Washington, and, for a period of time, an occupant of the Old Capitol prison. It will be observed that she does not hesitate to express her hatred of the Government, which, for so long a time, fostered and protected herself and her family:

> Just in time to aid this clamor we have two Confederate books, which will each have some influence. Bentley has published Mrs. Greenhow's account of her imprisonment in Washington. It is as bitter as a woman's hate can make it. Perhaps it is rather too spiteful to serve its object. People do not pity one who seems so well able to take her own part, and many will wonder, not that she was treated with such severity, but that she got off so easily. She glories in having sent information constantly to the rebel commanders, and was paid for all her sufferings when Jeff. Davis told her that, but for her, they would have had no Bull Run to boast of.

From the Paris correspondent of the same journal, and under date of November 20, we extract two most interesting paragraphs, the latter of which contains a just and well deserved compliment to the distinguished statesman who now represents our country at the French court:

> The election of Mr. Samuel Welles de Lavalette was contested on the ground that he was an American. Mr. Welles was born in Boston in 1834. His father afterwards moved to France, where he died, after amassing a fortune in the banking and commission business. His widow married the Marquis de Lavalette, a leading French diplomatist, who, under the present dynasty, has represented his Government at Constantinople, at Vienna, and at Rome. The son of Mr. Welles has been adopted by his stepfather, under the title of the Count Welles de Lavalette, and it is under this title that he has been elected to the Chamber by one of the county districts. His opponent contended that he did not take the oath of naturalization previous to the oath of fidelity to the Constitution and the Emperor, which is required at the moment of unregistering his name as a candidate; and, moreover, brought up the whole question of the naturalization of foreigners, with objections on several points. The discussion occupied the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Chamber, but the principal point against Mr. Welles was that he did not take the first oath in time, and this was shown to be a mistake, so that he was admitted and took his seat as a member. Thus we have a Yankee boy, aged 29, representing the Dordogne in the French Chamber of Deputies. It was most ably defended in the Chamber by M. Thuillier, a Counsellor of State, named for that purpose. The young Deputy lately married the daughter of M. Rouher, the new Minister of State, and in the politics of his native country is a good Union man.
>
> You will not fail to remark by the official documents published at the opening of the Chambers how completely the French Government has put itself on record against an intervention in American affairs, and against an acquisition of territory in Mexico. These two questions are, for the future, exhausted, and nothing can again bring them up but the acts of the American Government itself.
>
> You will also remark with pleasure, in one of the documents to which I refer, a well-merited and timely compliment from the French Government to the American Minister at Paris. To those of us here who knew what the relations of the Minister with the Government were, this compliment was not unexpected; but different statements had been made elsewhere, and we were naturally delighted to see the Foreign Secretary put in print himself a contradiction of these statements. All of Mr. Dayton's acts and intercourse with the French Government have been marked with so much good judgment and good taste, that the Foreign Secretary could scarcely escape from paying him a compliment, however unusual such a course might be; and, at this moment, the raising of Mr. Dayton's finger, (if I may be permitted such a form of expression), is worth more in France than the raising of all the hands of all the rebel agents abroad.

THE following is an extract of a letter addressed by a highly intelligent slaveholder residing in Carroll county, Maryland, to one of the progressive Northern men now in Washington—one who is strongly anti-slavery in his feelings, and active in his support of the Government and the war. It is interesting to note the rapid changes that have taken place in the border States on this great question, and most gratifying to observe with how much admiration the future prosperity of Washington is predicted:

> I look upon the event as certain, that the city of "magnificent distances" will, from this onward, begin to consolidate and expand, and become worthy of the name of our Capital. Slavery, that infamous curse, (I am a slave-owner, and a pretty large one, too,) having become extinct, the true and living enterprise of the country will be attracted to your city, and, with a better river to grace its spires than the city of Paris or London can boast, the word "onward" will be inseparable from its history, and so fulfil the great hopes of its illustrious founder. I congratulate you upon your well-timed enterprise, as composing one of the links of the golden chain.

Death of Major General John Buford.

At half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Major General Stoneman, 84 Pennsylvania avenue, near Twenty-first street, Major General John Buford, in the 38th year of his age, after a brief though painful illness, died among his friends, and with his last sigh breathing devotion to his country. The career of General Buford has been an eventful one, and is an example to the young men of our country who are aspiring to military fame. He was born in Kentucky, and is, we believe, a brother-in-law of Green Clay Smith, a Representative in the present Congress from that State. He graduated at West Point in 1849, and, although not in the same class with his friend, compatriot, and superior, Gen. Stoneman, yet mingled with him and the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, (also a pupil and a graduate of the same institution,) on many interesting occasions, getting thus an insight into the characters of both. Lieut. Buford entered the old 2d dragoons, when under the command of Colonel, subsequently General, Twiggs, the debased traitor who betrayed the American flag in the Texas Department, after the breaking out of the rebellion, and served on the plains until the war broke out, when, like many others, he had to choose between his State and his country. Without waiting for the advice of friends, and discarding the examples of Twiggs and other Southern sympathizers, consulting only his conscience and his duty to the best Government in the world, he remained firm to the American Republic, and served it with signal gallantry up to the time of his death. He was a splendid cavalry officer, and it may be said of him that during his trying, although not very long yet most eventful, experience in the army, he was never heard to utter a complaint against his Government. His rare abilities attracted the attention of the Government, and he was early made a major in the Inspector General's corps. His peculiar duties did not give him an opportunity to engage in the leading campaigns until 1862, when he was made a brigadier, simply on the ground of his admitted military merits. In the first months of the year, 1862, he fought with distinction under Pope, in his Virginia campaign, succeeding Stoneman (who afterwards became his commander) on McClellan's staff during the battle of Antietam. When the present cavalry organization was perfected, of which General Stoneman is the chief, and which is undoubtedly one of the noblest military institutions of any era, General Stoneman asked, as a special favor to himself, that General Buford might be assigned to command the reserve cavalry brigade. He has been conspicuous in almost every cavalry engagement from the time of the organization of that great division, and at Gettysburg he shone in the forefront of the horsemen who performed such deeds of memorable valor. A melancholy yet a sublime incident is connected with the last hours of General Buford's life. When Mr. Lincoln was informed by Clement B. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, that the sands of the existence of this gallant soldier were fast running out, "Too late for rescue, and too true for doubt," the President took a card, addressed it to the Secretary of War, and directed that officer to appoint Brigadier General Buford a Major General in the American army. He wrote upon the card these words: "I am informed that General Buford will not survive the day. It suggests itself to me that he be made a Major General for distinguished and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg." Mr. Barclay carried this welcome assurance to the dying hero, and had the satisfaction of breathing into his ear the fact that his sacrifice and sufferings for his Government had not been forgotten by the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Great Western Sanitary Fair.

The extraordinary success which rewarded the exertions of the patriotic people of Chicago, and the immense sum collected, at their recent great fair, to be appropriated to the alleviation of the sufferings and to promote the comfort of the brave soldiers of the State of Illinois in the Union armies of the West and the Southwest, has awakened the rivalry of the people of Ohio, and accordingly the most extensive and wealthy movement has been set on foot—of which Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans is president; John D. Caldwell, corresponding secretary; and Robert W. Burnett, treasurer—which is to commence in a fair, under the control of a general committee of distinguished citizens, on Monday, December 21, and to continue throughout the holidays. The special duty of this committee is the collection and arrangement of the memorials, relics, and curiosities—such articles to be first exhibited, and then sold for the benefit of the Ohio soldiers. They embrace trophies of the rebellion, of this and of former years, the battled-stained and bullet-riddled flags of the Ohio regiments, the captured colors of the rebels, balls, shells, swords, or any other memorials of our contests, by land and sea, objects illustrating the natural productions of our own and other lands, rare and antique coins, autographs, manuscripts, books, &c. The most liberal productions are being sent to the committee. The Western men residing in other States are giving generously. We notice subscriptions from one hundred down to one dollar. The theatres are preparing to give benefits during the fairs; the artists are sending their best pictures to promote the grand object of this splendid benefaction; the railroads and canals offer to carry freight free of charge, and even the iron works are contributing tons of iron which are to be sold from their furnaces, and the proceeds put into the treasury. Why shall not this example apply to other States? Why not have grand fairs in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore on the same magnificent scale? Why not organize such a national bazaar at this, the political centre of the Republic?

Recapture of the Steamer Planter.

The Morris Island correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury* writes that the steamer Planter, the vessel which was run out of Charleston harbor by Robert Smalls, and turned over to the blockading fleet, has been captured by the rebels. It appears that the vessel was bound round to Stono inlet, through Lighthouse inlet, and the creek dividing Cole and Folly Islands, but owing to the dense fog prevailing at the time, the pilot ran her past the turn-off in the creek, continuing on too far up the inlet towards Secessionville. He did not discover his error until he ran in among the rebel picket boats patrolling the vicinity, when, as a natural sequence, she was captured. The pecuniary loss will not be very great, as the vessel was an old cotton dragger, but the fate of her crew may be a rather serious matter, for all except the captain and engineers are contrabands, and some of them formed a part of the crew who ran away with her. It is believed that Smalls was piloting her on the occasion.

MR. J. C. PARKER, in F street, east of Ninth, has just received a batch of new novels, magazines, and pictorial and other papers. "John Marchmont's Legacy," by Miss Braddon, is the latest book out, and this can be had of Mr. P. Also, "Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings," Dickens' new Christmas Story. Peterson's Lady's Magazine for January can also be had of him. This is a magazine immensely popular among the ladies for its fashion plates, which are said to be excellent.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The train on the Eastern railroad, while passing through Chelsea at ten o'clock this morning, struck a carriage, instantly killing a lady and gentleman who occupied it.

Another Dispatch.

BOSTON, December 16.—Colonel Albert M. Bummell, of the 11th Massachusetts, and wife, were instantly killed at a crossing near Chelsea station, this forenoon, by the Eastern railroad train coming in collision with their carriage. Colonel B. arrived home on Monday on a brief furlough, and was a gallant and meritorious officer. The first report was that Colonel Blaisdell was the gentleman killed.

National Bank of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 16.—J. Morris, for seventeen years connected with the Savings Bank of Baltimore, has been elected cashier of the first National Bank of Baltimore, with a capital of five millions of dollars.

United States Assessors' Convention.

CLEVELAND, December 16.—The Convention of United States Assessors meets in this city to-day. About fifty members are already here. The session will be secret. A rise in the tax on whiskey and beer is being agitated.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The Scotia and Kedar sailed to-day. The former took out $492,000 in specie.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

FROM THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Bombardment of the City.

GREEK FIRE THROWN INTO IT.

EASON'S IRON FOUNDRY DESTROYED.

FORT SUMTER SET ON FIRE.

Woodwork and Ammunition Destroyed.

SEVERE CASUALTIES IN THE FORT.

TEN KILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED.

EAST TENNESSEE.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF THE UNION FORCES.

One of Morgan's Staff En Route to Richmond.

MORGAN SUPPOSED TO BE SAFE WITHIN REBEL LINES.

THE RICHMOND WHIG ON "THE SITUATION."

NO MOVEMENT ON THE RAPIDAN.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 16.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived here to-night. Southern news has been received by her up to to-day. The following telegrams are copied from the Richmond papers:

CHARLESTON, December 11.—Twelve shots were thrown into the city last night, at intervals of three hours. Damage trifling.

Second Dispatch.

The city was shelled at intervals during the day. About nine o'clock this morning Sumter took fire from some cause unknown. The fire was communicated to the outer timber work of the southwest angle, and the woodwork was burned and some ammunition destroyed. There were some casualties, but the particulars have not been received. The enemy's land batteries opened heavily upon the fort during the fire, and were replied to by Moultrie and our batteries. A heavy fire was kept up all day, but the damage to Sumter was not much.

CHARLESTON, December 12.—Very little firing.

Second Dispatch.

The casualties at Sumter yesterday were ten killed and thirty wounded.

Third Dispatch.

The boiler and pattern shops of Eason's foundry took fire last night and were destroyed.

Eleven shells were thrown into the city, several of which contained Greek fire, which burned fifteen minutes after explosion.

CHARLESTON, December 14.—The fire at Sumter was purely accidental and unavoidable. It has been extinguished, and the strength of the fort is as good as before. The list of casualties has not been received.

No firing on Sumter yesterday or to-day, and very little firing between the batteries.

Four shells were thrown into the city this afternoon.

Thirteen Yankee prisoners, including the commissioned officers of the United States brig Perry, captured at Murrill Inlet, have arrived here.

Second Dispatch.

No firing last night.

Third Dispatch.

No firing to-day and nothing unusual, except one monitor less to fight.

CHARLESTON, December 15.—No firing last night. All quiet this morning.

Second Dispatch.

The enemy fired fourteen shells at the city this morning. Seven buildings were struck. No person injured. Our batteries replied. No firing on Sumter.

No new movement on the part of the enemy.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, December 12.—The news from the front is decidedly encouraging.

Our cavalry are at Morristown, and the enemy is retiring since Longstreet placed Cumberland Gap in his front instead of his rear.

Longstreet's, Ransom's, and Vance's commands had consolidated, and perfect confidence is felt that he will hold the country. Vaughn's command had also succeeded in joining the main body.

BRISTOL, December 14.—The main body of our army remains at Rogersville. General Longstreet's headquarters are there.

BRISTOL, December 15.—The situation at the front remains unchanged.

Some 200 hundred of those wounded at Knoxville have arrived here.

Lieutenant Gus. Magee, of General Morgan's staff, who escaped with him, arrived in Russell county, *en route* to Richmond. He left Morgan at Cincinnati, and is satisfied he is within our lines.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 15.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. The appropriations amount to over $14,000,000, of which $6,000,000 are for soldiers' families; $2,000,000 for clothing Georgia troops; $3,000,000 for the military fund; $1,000,000 for the public debt; $500,000 for the Georgia Relief Association; $1,000,000 for blockade-running for supplies; and about $1,000,000 for general State expenses.

The Richmond *Whig* of to-day, in an editorial, says: "The Atlanta *Confederacy* asserts that our cavalry advanced on the 10th instant above Ringgold, finding the country clear of the enemy.

"They proceeded thence to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Here they found nothing but the *debris* of the enemy's camp.

"The position seems to have been deserted since Saturday last. In the town of Chattanooga, below, the enemy had visibly decreased his force.

"The presumption is, that a heavy column has been sent in pursuit of Longstreet, and an expedition started into West Tennessee to look after Forrest, who has taken advantage of the absence of Sherman's Corps."

The same paper also says that, although there appears to be no doubt of the movements of Averill from Kanawha in the direction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, the War Department has received no additional information from that quarter.

The enemy's movements, so far as known, seem to indicate a raid on the railroad, or probably upon the counties of Botetourt, Rockbridge, or Augusta.

UTAH.

Congratulatory Address of the Acting Governor—A Large Increase of Population Anticipated.

SALT LAKE CITY, December 14.—Armor Reed, Acting Governor, issued his annual address to-day. He congratulates the people on the abundant harvest, the general prosperity, the richness of the mines, and peace with the Indians.

He recommends the adoption of the California mining laws, and the immediate preparation for the reception of a large immigration.

MEXICO.

Minatitlan Besieged by the French—Bitter Feeling among the Natives against the Invaders.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Minatitlan dates of the 10th ultimo state that the place is closely besieged by the French guerrillas. All supplies from the interior are cut off, consequently the people are suffering from the want of provisions. A French gunboat was also guarding the town, besides a number of French-Egyptian troops. The natives are very bitter against the French despotism, and hope for intervention by the United States.

From the Rapidan.

GORDONSVILLE, Dec. 15.—There is nothing transpiring on the Rapidan.

Large Quantities of Cotton Secured in Texas.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The New Orleans *Era*, of the 6th, has accounts of the capture of the rebel works at Pass Cavallo, already reported.

Report says a large quantity of cotton is at Victoria, one of the towns on Matagorda Bay, and within our reach by the capture of the above works. It had accumulated there on its way to Brownsville, but could not be got to that place owing to the scarcity of teams.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL BUFORD.

[Special Dispatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

CULPEPER C. H., December 16—10 P. M.—The telegram received here to-night, announcing the unexpected death of Brigadier General John Buford, of the 1st cavalry division, has cast a melancholy gloom over us all. The officers and soldiers who have marched and fought under him all feel as if they have lost a friend and a brother by the death of their kind-hearted, gallant, and noble commander. In his own division the feeling of grief and sadness is intense. They recount his glorious achievements at the various fords of the Rapidan and Rappahannock, and with pride dwell upon the numerous encounters he had with the enemy over the plains between Brandy and Rappahannock Stations. The men on picket mutter mournful ejaculations as they pass up and down their lonely walk by the red glare of the crackling camp-fire.

We hear the gallant cavalry speak with pride of Buford's achievements. How lovingly they dwell upon the fact that he abhorred all unnecessary effusion of blood—he never sent a man where his life would be wantonly sacrificed; how that in extremity he was cool; hopeful in adversity; in danger brave. Let the cavalry mourn; well may they grieve and wring their hands in sorrow, for one of their greatest chieftains is no more. The loud ringing voice which had grown familiar to them from hearing it in camp and at review, in the field when the loud command to charge is given, and steed dash against steed like foam on the rocks, is now silent on earth forevermore. The members of the division staff have applied for leave to attend his obsequies.

R. W. McBRIDE.

RUMOR OF A BATTLE.

NASHVILLE, December 15.—There is a rumor here that General Sheridan, commanding the column in pursuit of Longstreet, encountered the rebels' rear guard east of Knoxville, and sustained a heavy repulse, in which General Sheridan is said to have been badly wounded.

The rumor is not generally credited at General Rousseau's headquarters, but is traced to several distinct sources. Unless corroborated by dispatches from Chattanooga of this date, the story will be discredited.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Affairs in the City—Cotton Operations—Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Papers of the 7th have been received. They contain little news.

The U. S. steamer Bermuda, with cargo, and the schooner Antonia, arrived on the 6th. The cargo, consisting of cotton, was handed over to the United States Prize Commissioners.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-seven bales of cotton, from Skipwith's Landing, some distance above Vicksburg, was received on the 4th. It is understood to be for New York, and not offered at New Orleans.

During the past week still more restricted measures have been put in operation. The banks have been ordered to pay out no gold to depositors, or on checks.

The total sales of cotton during the week was 625 bales.

The military authorities are seizing all horses and mules in Memphis for army use that are not exempted by permit by the commanding general as necessary for lawful purposes. They are paying owners a fair price for them. The conscription is being rigidly enforced in accordance with recent orders.

A destructive fire occurred on the night of the 11th. Loss not learned.

TENNESSEE.

Effect of the President's Proclamation—Rebels in Large Numbers Returning to their Loyalty—County Elections in March Next—Trial of the Murderer of General McCook—Railroad Improvements.

NASHVILLE, December 15.—Colonel Misener reports from Columbia that the rebel deserters and citizens are flocking to that post in great numbers, asking to be allowed to take the oath under the President's proclamation.

Colonel M. says in regard to the numbers arriving that he has never seen the like. A few days ago a Captain Perkins, of the 11th Tennessee cavalry, applied to General Rosecrans for permission to take the oath of allegiance under the amnesty proclamation. He says in a letter the actual position of Tennessee is not understood or appreciated by Tennesseeans in the rebel army, and their eyes have been opened only since his capture.

The trial of Frank Gurley, the guerrilla who killed General McCook a year ago, is now being concluded. He will undoubtedly be hung.

Horace Maynard, Attorney General of State, declares in a published letter that the usual county elections are to be held in March next in the State.

Railroad improvements in Middle Tennessee and Alabama are rapidly approaching completion.

From Peru—Arrival of Treasure.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall on the 7th, arrived to-night with about $300,000 in treasure and a large number of passengers, among whom is Hon. J. S. Mackie, American Commissioner to Peru.

All questions pending between the United States and Peru have been satisfactorily adjusted, and Mr. Mackie proceeds to Washington to lay the results before our Government. Mr. Squier's colleague, Mr. Mackie, remains in Peru to pursue scientific explorations.

Another Rebel Steamer Caught.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The capture of the British steamer Ceres, built for a rebel cruiser, is reported off Wilmington on the 6th instant. The rebels ran her ashore and set her on fire. The flames were extinguished, after they had done considerable damage, by our men. The engine and a part of the cargo will be saved. This report is not officially confirmed.

Another Dispatch.
THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The cargo of the Ceres consisted of clothing, arms and ammunition, part of which will be saved.

The Ceres was a new vessel, built in England under the direction of Colonel Lamar, for a rebel cruiser.

Boston Sanitary Fair.

BOSTON, December 16.—The receipts of the Sanitary Commission's Fair during yesterday and to-day are estimated at $60,000. Those most sanguine of success in getting up the exhibition had no conception of the immense throngs of people from all parts of New England now being attracted to it.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Gold closed to-night after the board at 150½.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

Senate.

LADIES' PETITION FOR AFRICAN EMANCIPATION.

Mr. WADE presented memorials from ladies, asking the passage of an act of emancipation of all persons of African descent held as slaves. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPEAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON PRICE OF GAS.

Mr. GRIMES presented a memorial from G. W. Riggs, Jr., praying for the repeal of the restriction upon the price of gas in Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

EXEMPTION FROM THE DRAFT.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered a memorial from a clergyman of Delaware, asking exemption from the draft. Mr. S. remarked that the pastor who attends to the duties of his holy mission should be exempt from military service, but the political parson should be placed in the front rank and kept there till the end of the war. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BENEFIT OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. MORRILL presented a memorial asking that colored soldiers be placed on the same footing as white; also, one praying the passage of a law of emancipation. Referred.

SAME PAY FOR WHITE AND COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial from officers of the Fourth and Sixth colored troops, asking the same pay, bounty, and allowances made to other troops. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTION TO GEN. GRANT AND HIS ARMY.

Mr. WILSON reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major General Grant and officers and men of his command, with recommendations for its passage. Adopted.

TREATMENT OF KANSAS SOLDIERS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, submitted a resolution of inquiry relative to the treatment by rebels of Kansas prisoners. He stated that Capt. Brown, of Osceola, saw, last summer, in one of the prisons of the South, seven Kansas soldiers in irons, among other prisoners not in irons, and understood they were to be put to death, as others had been. The Secretary of War had communicated these facts to the commissioner of exchange, but obtained no satisfactory information further. Recent reports of the same character had been received. Such had been the course pursued by Quantrell and others, commissioned by the rebel authorities, in their raids in the vicinity of Kansas. Adopted.

GRADE OF NAVY LINE OFFICERS.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill in amendment of the act to establish and define the grade of line officers in the navy.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

BILL TO AMEND ENROLMENT ACT.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in amendment to the bill for "enrolling and calling out the National forces."

CITY SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington City Savings Bank.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The incorporators named in the bill are Messrs. Wm. B. Todd, Wm. P. Dole, Edward Clark, Edward J. Simms, Joseph J. Coombs, Z. C. Robbins, and Thomas J. Gardner. It is prescribed that real estate may not be held by the corporation above the clear annual value of ten thousand dollars, exclusive of profits arising from interest accruing on stock or other securities taken on investment of deposits. The trustees shall not, directly or indirectly, receive pay for their services. The officers shall consist of president, vice-president, and seven trustees, who shall constitute a board of managers. Deposits may be invested in public stocks, or on bond and mortgage of real estate at double its value of the sum loaned. The officers are not allowed to become borrowers of the funds.

PAY AND BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. WILSON reported back the Pay and Bounty bill, with amendments.

SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to satisfy the claims of American citizens from French spoliations. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CODIFICATION OF PUBLIC LAWS.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution relative to the codification of the public laws. Adopted.

ADJOURNMENT—NON-CONCURRENCE WITH THE HOUSE.

The House joint resolution for adjournment being called up, Mr. FESSENDEN moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. GRIMES suggested that it be voted down, lest it be taken up again.

Mr. FESSENDEN accepted the suggestion.

The resolution was lost—yeas, 4; nays, 5—Messrs. Buckalew, Henderson, Powell, and Wright voting aye.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President, communicating a statement in answer to a resolution of the last session of Congress.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the following select committees:

On the Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Stevens, of Pa.; Wilder, of Kansas; Steele, of N. Y.; Price, of Iowa; Cole, of Cal.; Noble, of Ohio; Donnelly, of Minn.; McBride, of Oregon; Steele, of N. J.; McClurg, of Mo.; Ames, of Mass.; Yeaman, of Ky.; Sweat, of Maine.

On Immigration—Messrs. Washburne, of Ill.; Grinnell, of Iowa; Law, of Ind.; Baldwin, of Mass.; Rollins, of Mo.

On Emancipation—Messrs. Eliot, of Mass.; Kelley, of Pa.; Knapp, of Ill.; Orth, of Ind.; Boyd, of Mo.; Kalbfleisch, of N. Y.; Cobb, of Wis.; Anderson, of Ky.; Middleton, of N. J.

On the Rebellious States—Davis, of Md.; Gooch, of Mass.; James C. Allen, of Ill.; Ashley, of Ohio; Fenton, of N. Y.; Holman, of Ind.; Smithers, of Del.; Blow, of Mo.; English, of Conn.

REBEL AUTHORITIES ARRAIGNED.

Mr. GRINNELL offered the following, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, Since the breaking out of the rebellion, prisoners held by the United States have been treated, under the rules of war, with the most humane consideration; and, whereas, on learning that our soldiers held at Richmond were suffering unto death for food and clothing, by the confession of their captors—in the language of Mr. Foote, of the rebel Congress, "the Commissary General having starved the Federal prisoners"—the friends of the prisoners and Soldiers' Aid Societies continued to forward food and clothing until forbidden by the rebel authorities; therefore,

Resolved, That this is a wanton act of cruelty, unprecedented in modern warfare, at war with the human sentiment of the age, and merits the protest and execration of this House, and can but consign the authors of such deeds to the reprobation of the Almighty.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CANAL.

On motion of Mr. WILSON,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a canal around the rapids, in the Mississippi river, commencing at Keokuk, Iowa, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

INCREASE OF RANK OF PROVOST MARSHALS.

Mr. COBB offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for increasing the rank of the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

Mr. SLOAN offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by act of Congress the construction of a through line of railway between the cities of Washington and New York, and to report, by bill or otherwise, at their earliest convenience.

PETITION FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. COLE presented the resolutions of the California legislature, urging a reduction of the tax on wine to the same rate with that on manufactured articles generally. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXPLANATORY OF THE ENROLMENT ACT.

Mr. SPAULDING introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, explanatory of the Enrolment Act, so that the term "volunteers," in the last clause of the twelfth section, shall be construed to mean sailors as well as soldiers.

UTAH MATTERS.

Mr. KINNEY, the Delegate from Utah, offered the following, which was not agreed to:

WHEREAS, The Government is involved in a terrible struggle for its existence, forced upon our great and hitherto unprecedentedly prosperous nation, without cause or justification, by men in armed rebellion against the most enlightened and liberal Government of the world; and

WHEREAS, The Government is in need of the services of all the soldiers who have been raised since the breaking out of the rebellion; and

WHEREAS, A number of the companies of California volunteers are now stationed at Camp Douglas, within the city limits of Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, far removed from usefulness and the active scenes of war; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the causes which have led to the stationing of a large standing army among the peaceful and loyal people.

THE TIME FOR CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, submitted the following:

Resolved, That, prompted by a just patriotism, we are in favor of an earnest and successful prosecution of the war, and that we will give a warm and hearty support to all such measures which will be most effective in speedily overcoming the rebellion, and in securing a restoration of peace, and which may not substantially infringe the Constitution, and tend to subvert the true theory and character of the Government; and we hereby reiterate that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists now in revolt against the constitutional Government; that, in the progress of the war, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; this war is not waged on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

A motion was made to lay the resolution upon the table, which was disagreed to—yeas 52, nays 115, as follows:

YEAS.

Alley,	Eckley	Myers, A.
Allison	Eliot	Myers, L.
Ames	Garfield	Norton
Anderson	Gooch	O'Neill, Penn.
Ashley	Grinnell	Orth
Baxter,	Hooper	Perham
Beaman	Hotchkiss	Pomeroy
Blow	Hulburd	Price
Boutwell	Julian	Schenck
Boyd	Kelley	Sloan
Brandegee	Kellogg, Mich	Spalding
Broomall	Loan	Stevens
Cole	Longyear	Upson
Davis, N Y	Lovejoy	Van Valkenburgh
Dixon	McClurg	Washburn
Donnelly	McIndoe	Whaley
Driggs	Moorhead	Wilder—52.
Dumont		

NAYS.

Allen, J. C.	Harris, Md.	Perry
Allen, W. J.	Harris, Ill.	Pike
Ancona	Herrick	Radford
Bally	Higby	Randall, Pa
Baldwin, Mich.	Holman	Randall, Ky
Baldwin, Mass	Hubbard, Iowa	Rice, Mass.
Blaine	Hutchins	Robinson
Blair, W. Va	Johnson, Pa	Rogers
Bliss	Johnson, Ohio	Rollins, N. H.
Brooks	Kasson	Rollins, Mo.
Brown	Kellogg, N. Y.	Ross
Chanler	Kernan	Scofield
Clark	King	Scott
Clay	Knapp	Shannon
Cobb	Law	Smith
Coffroth	Lazear	Smithers
Cox	Le Blond	Stebbins
Cravens	Long	Steele, N. Y.
Creswell	Mallory	Steele, N. J.
Davis, Md	Marcy	Stiles
Dawes	Marvin	Strouse
Dawson	McAllister	Stuart
Deming	McBride	Sweat
Dennison	McDowell	Thayer
Eden	McKenney	Tracy
Edgerton	Middleton	Voorhees
Eldridge	Miller, N. Y.	Wadsworth
English	Miller, Penn	Ward
Farnsworth	Morrill	Washburne
Fenton	Morris, N. Y.	Webster
Finck	Morris, Ohio	Wheeler
Frank	Morrison	White, C. A.
Ganson	Nelson	White, J. W.
Grider	Noble	Wilson
Griswold	Odell	Winfield
Hale	O'Neill, Ohio	Wood, F.
Hall	Patterson	Woodbridge
Harding	Pendleton	Yeaman—115.
Harrington		

Mr. MORRILL moved to refer the resolution to the select committee on the subject of the rebellion; but Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressing a desire to debate the proposition, it lies over under the rule in such cases.

Mr. COX inquired when its consideration would be resumed.

The SPEAKER replied he could not inform him.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Mr. LOAN introduced a resolution declaratory of the intent and meaning of the act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863. The object is to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of the act. The resolution provides the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus as provided in the first section of said act, does not apply to any case arising in consequence of any action on the part of a State Government to compel the citizens of such State to render military services for the State under the laws thereof, notwithstanding the commanding officer of such State militia may also be the commanding officer under the Federal authority of the Federal forces within such State.

The resolution was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REBEL NEGLECT AND ABUSE OF OUR PRISONERS AND DEAD AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report the facts respecting the alleged inhumanity of the enemy in their treatment of our dead and wounded soldiers on the battle-field, and of the prisoners of war in their hands; and that they report as early as possible with such recommendations for the action of the House as they think necessary.

AMENDMENT OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE ENROLMENT ACT.

On motion of Mr. LONGYEAR, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending section 2 of the act to provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, that the rights of the aged and infirm parents to select one or two more sons liable to military duty under said act, to be exempt, shall depend upon the fact that such aged and infirm parents are dependent upon the labor of such son for their support.

MISSOURI ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. McCLURG introduced a bill to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department of Missouri; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DECEASED AND DISABLED SOLDIERS' ACCOUNTS.

Mr. KASSON offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the causes of delay at the offices of the Paymaster General, and of the Second Auditor, in the adjustment and payment of the accounts and claims of deceased and disabled soldiers, and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate such adjustment and payment.

Mr. KASSON offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Rules:

ADDITIONAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That one additional Standing Committee shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session of each Congress, whose duties shall continue until the first session of the ensuing Congress, to consist of five members, to be entitled a Committee on National and International Coinage, Weights, and Measures; and to this Committee shall be referred bills, resolutions, and communications to the House upon subjects named in the title of the Committee.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. DRIGGS, it was

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That when the House adjourn on Wednesday, December 23, it be to Tuesday, the 5th of January, 1864.

The House adjourned.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.—A new, commodious, and very swift side-wheel steamer was launched, on Saturday, from the ship-yard of the Messrs. Moore, at Wilmington, Delaware. As she glided into the river and was christened with the above name, vociferous cheers went up from the large assembly gathered on board and in the yard. During the day scores of staid and solid Wilmingtonians visited the vessel, not more to admire her beautiful lines and proportions, than to testify their satisfaction of the name of the distinguished statesman that floated on a silken flag from her masthead. The Seward will be at our wharves in a few days.—*Philadelphia Press.*

JEFF. DAVIS' COTTON.—The Richmond *Enquirer* replies to a statement of the *Examiner*, that President Davis had neglected to burn his cotton, with the following quotation from Mr. C. R. Dickson, of Jackson, Mississippi, written June 16th, 1862:

"In answer to the interrogatory, we can state that Mr. Davis' cotton is where the Yankees will never get it, for the following reasons, viz: first, it was removed from their reach; and second, it was all burned, as was also the crop belonging his brother, Joe Davis. For further proof of this we can refer to Lieutenant H. H. Hallett, who, with a squad of men, performed the duty of consigning it to the flames."

THE Newport (R. I.) *Mercury* reports the discovery of a watch formerly belonging to Commodore Perry. It is described as a heavy, bulbous affair of English make, and bears the inscription: "Presented to Oliver H. Perry, by his father, in 1804." This relic, which will be prized for its past associations, turned up somewhere in Iowa, but by what means is not stated.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Another Decisive Movement Promised—Great Activity in the Department.

[Correspondence of the Boston Herald.]

OFF CHARLESTON, December 8.

I can say for a certainty that the reports sent north by the New York correspondents on Folly Island, to the effect that Admiral Dahlgren has nearly decided not to operate with the iron-clads again in Charleston harbor, but will send them south, perhaps to Mobile, are entirely false. *The Admiral is preparing for a great movement*, and the iron-clads will not leave this department until the old flag once more waves over Charleston or its ruins. Admiral Dahlgren is very active just now, and there are many movements going on in the fleet which the Folly Island correspondents know nothing of. In due season the naval black dogs of liberty will be barking away well up in the harbor of Charleston.

The rebel rams still remain under the protection of the guns of Fort Johnson, and above the harbor obstructions, so that our monitors cannot get at them. Sumter is still subjected to a heavy fire. Shot and shell are daily flying through its ruins. Our guns have full possession of the harbor, and not a vessel or boat is seen moving about; in fact, it is deserted. In the city at night darkness alone prevails, as, by order of Beauregard, the street lamps are not lighted. No lights either are allowed in the houses after dark; so through the long nights the remaining inhabitants lay, if they can do so, and hear nothing but the terrific roar of heavy Union Parrott guns and the exploding of monster shells. Nothing but famine, terror, and fear, aided by military power, rule in Charleston. Were it not for the military leaders, Charleston would soon be surrendered to the Union leaders. Beauregard and his leaders are determined that the city shall not be surrendered. All places of business are closed in the city. The weather here is fine again. Great activity is going on in both departments.

HOW HAVE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!—The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in mentioning the fact that the Great Eastern is to be sold for a judgment debt of £5,350, adds: "I am glad of it—I once passed two days on board of her." So mammoth a vessel to be so lightly spoken of is indeed descending from the sublime to the ridiculous.

TRUSTEN POLK, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, and now held as a prisoner at Johnson's Island, has been paroled to remain in Sandusky until he recovers from his dangerous illness.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

FORD'S THEATRE—Tenth street, above E.—"Merry Wives of Windsor."

GROVER'S THEATRE—Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"The Red Gnome; or, The White Don Quixote." "The Vivandiere."

The celebrated Ravel Martinetti and Marzetti troupe make their last appearance to-night in an excellent bill of performance. To-morrow evening the beautiful romantic drama of "Lady Camilla's Husband" will be produced with all the new and brilliant scenes and mechanical effects which have been so long in preparation. Miss Susan Denin is engaged for the character of "Lady Camilla."

CANTERBURY HALL—Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"La Maja Sevilla." "The Youth who never saw a Woman." Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES—Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—"The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish." Singing, Dancing, &c.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL—Seventh street.—"Swiss Bell Ringers."

LECTURE.—The third lecture before the Dramatic and Literary Association of Washington was delivered last evening by Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, on "Modern Israelites." The lecturer began by reminding his hearers that a very large portion of modern literature treated of the Hebrews and their history, yet no people were less known or more misunderstood. They had been the victims of oppression and the subjects of the most intense prejudices. This was formerly due to fanaticism or avarice; but could only be owing now to ignorance. The ancient Israelites were entitled to the gratitude of mankind for having preserved the elements of civilization. The modern were equally entitled to consideration from all who appreciate the highest genius and profoundest culture.

It was only of late years that the Jew was conceded the rights of manhood. The American Revolution proclaimed the doctrine of the equality of men before the law. It was subsequently written in letters of fire on the banners of the French Revolution, and therein dawned a bright morning for the Jews. But for a while this was confined to France and Belgium, the minor German States, where but 200,000 of them were to be found.

Though oppressed by the laws, and harrassed by the prejudices of nations, the Hebrews have invaded the Republic of letters, and carried off the highest prizes. They had distinguished themselves in every department of science and art, and the lecturer proceeded to prove the proposition. In finance, the Rothschilds, the Goldschmidts, and the Perriers had established the eminent financial capacity of the Hebrews. They ruled the money market, and this was a proof of their ability, while all the world was struggling for the acquisition of wealth. And though it was enviously said this was all they were fit for less success is no proof of less avarice.

The revolution of '48 created an epoch in the world's history. Two of the members of the Provisional Government were Hebrews. The first victim of that revolution in Germany was a French student: and on the Austrian Emperor flying from his capital, two Jews, one of whom was Bolmarh, were placed in the Provisional Government, while in Prussia Jacobi was the only man dared tell his king the truth. The great finance minister of Napoleon III., Achille Fould, was a Hebrew. In Italy the chief editor of the great popular journal was a Hebrew, the representative to the Paris Conference, whom Cavour so highly complimented, and not a few of the leading spirits in the Parliament were also Hebrews. In Germany it was the German National Association, organized in 1856, that was developing so rapidly the elements of nationality. This was started by eleven members, three of whom, Dr. Tite, Dr. Meyer and another were Jews, and to-day the absolutist party were attempting to waken the national prejudice against the Jews as a means of crushing out liberalism. But high position in Government or before the popular eye was not always proof of merit, and so the lecturer adduced the names of scores who have immortalized themselves in music and song, by wielding the artist's pencil or the author's pen, by prosecuting researches in science, and widening the domain of knowledge. There was not an opera house in the world where the strains of Hebrew music were not played and the voice of a Hebrew singer was not heard. Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, then the princes of music, were Jews, to say nothing of the Baers, Oppenheim, Goldschmidt, Gottschalk, and the Pattis; Hein, the more than German Byron, and Achenbach and Grace Aguilar, were Jews. In painting, Daniel Ulman, Bandman, Julien Appel, and Ernst Meyer were Hebrews. The professors in a German University were the highest authorities in the branches taught, and their ranks were filled with Jews. We regret that we cannot give more names now in detail, and have only to say that the lecturer gave us a much more exalted idea of the attainments and capacity of the modern Israelite than we ever before entertained.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The following circular has been addressed to the Field Relief Corps of the United States Sanitary Commission by the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Potomac Army. It will give an idea of the care taken by the Commission in this part of their work:

> It is desired that visits on the part of the agents be not only made to division hospitals, but also that regimental hospitals be visited; and above all that the agents become acquainted with the wants of the men. While you should cultivate the most intimate relations with the officers, you must recollect that the relief of suffering and want among the men is the end and design of the Field Relief Corps; that it is for this the liberal people of our land are freely spending their money, and to this object every relief agent in the Field Corps must consider himself devoted. What has been known as special relief, that is relief to individual cases, must be frequently administered. Find out where want and suffering exist, try to alleviate them—*through* the surgeons if possible—if not in this way, then *with* the surgeon's consent. Let instances of this kind fill your reports. They will tell in the way of stimulating the people to additional liberality. And, moreover, weekly reports, giving a journal of each day's work, must be sent in. This rule, as I have stated in my letter of 9th inst., is imperative.
>
> Your attention is asked to the following rules, which were issued July 30, 1863, for the governance of the Field Corps:
>
> "The relief agents, after their assignment to corps by the superintendent, will remain in connection with the same until relieved. Leaves of absence for twenty-four hours may be granted by the superintendent; when a longer furlough is required, it must be approved by the Chief Inspector, or some one representing him at his office. In every case of a visit to Washington, the agent must report at the office of the Chief Inspector.
>
> "Although relief agents may have been assigned to corps, it is not to be understood by them that their duties end with these. Wherever want in the army comes to their knowledge in field hospital, in regiment, or in the single soldier by the wayside, it is their duty to try and alleviate it.
>
> "The agents must look upon themselves as helpers, and not interferers with the routine of military duty. They have no time for what is known as indolent pleasure. So long as they remain in the field, energetic work is required. When the system will not admit of this, they should ask at once to be relieved by other and fresher spirits.
>
> "As most of the acting relief agents are new to the work, it has been deemed proper to give the views held as regulating and governing the corps by the Inspector in charge."
>
> With great respect,
> Very truly yours,
> LEWIS H. STEINER,
> Chief Inspector.

MEETING AT THE UNION LEAGUE ROOMS—ADDRESSES BY THE HONS. HENRY T. BLOW AND S. H. BOYD OF MISSOURI.—Last evening a large audience assembled at the Union League Hall, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Hon. Henry T. Blow, member of Congress from St. Louis, Missouri. The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, by the president, Ex-Governor Bibb.

Mr. Blow was then introduced by the president. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION LEAGUE: I will bring before you a few questions to-night having particular reference to Missouri. It has been her fortune, in relation to slavery, to bear a leading part in this struggle. Her position in this country is geographically central. Since the hour Missouri came into the Union, a struggle for freedom and slavery has always existed. There has for years existed a free-soil sentiment in Missouri, and I have been one of the minority who upheld that doctrine. While Governor Gamble was continued in office, you remember how he favored slavery. He has favored rebels more than he has true and loyal men. There are some matters you may not be familiar with, and I will allude to them briefly. The Federal Government committed, at the start, a fatal error. By this strange course, sir, Gamble was clothed with great authority. A monstrous civil war enhanced this authority. He beat down loyalty until the State was almost crushed. Is it strange that we so-called Radicals should array ourselves in opposition to him?

Fellow citizens, Governor Gamble sometime since issued a proclamation commencing with a statement of a falsehood. He said that many evil-disposed persons were engaged in bringing false reports against the State Government. He no doubt alluded to we Radicals. When he thus spoke he insulted some of the best and bravest officers in the service of their country. I call your attention to the evidence in relation to this Governor. He is now a great Conservative, but he was vastly different in the fall of 1862. Early in the present struggle, Gamble wrote to a Union officer who arrested some rebels, to release them, ... [illegible] to hold them. I hold that the provisional government in Missouri originated ... [illegible] ment, and the people call it the Gamble-Schofield dynasty. Some time ago a brave officer, named Major Murphy, was arrested by this dynasty and kept in prison a long time. I myself asked to have him released of General Scofield, but he would not do it, and he lingered in prison for a long time. This occurred in Franklin county, which has already given one thousand lives for the country. All our troubles are placed to the same general confidence of our President. Secessionists have been treated very mildly in our State, and everything that has been touched by Gamble has been demoralized. I am the last person to shield a wicked man, or one who has committed a crime; but I also approve of law and order. I hope that General Scofield has been removed. When the proposition of emancipation was originated in the convention of which he was a member and which fairly elected him to the Governorship, it was killed. The Emancipation party originated in the darkest hour of the State of Missouri. They were for unconditional emancipation, and they have triumphed in their grand principle. Governor Gamble immediately stated that he was an emancipationist. The leading paper, which had not alluded to the subject for years, immediately asserted that it was in favor of emancipation and always had been. The leading politicians also soon became in favor of it. Within the past year the darkness of our Egypt has passed and now all is right. After this the convention passed an act of emancipation in the State, but the whole thing was a compromise with the slaveholders. Governor Gamble said he would have no emancipation except by paying their owners a just value for their slaves. Missouri is one of the finest States of the Union naturally. The civilization of the nineteenth century will not accord Gov. Gamble a place with the great lights of the age. This League is not confined to any one spot in this Union. It is to pervade the whole country. You have a great duty to perform. We work in the spirit of Christians and humanitarians. We will assert our rights at the ballot-box, and see that they are properly carried out. We will be just to enemies, and generous and just to our soldiers on the battle-field. God bless and watch over the men who are holding back the traitors in the front. When the stars and stripes wave over a united country we must not forget them. We have heavily increased our national taxes. Every greenback must be redeemed. Where freedom is most prized there honor reigns supreme in the people. Slavery and Secession are great evils, which can be found in other States besides Missouri. The first sons of Virginia were, indeed, noblemen, and their daughters graced with loveliness. Virginia was once the proudest of all the States. But how different now. The feet of soldiers are now in her service. She is childless, and her sons have turned their backs upon her. She has sold her increase away from her in bondage. Ah! here is the secret of her desolation and fall. She became the mother of slaves as well as of freemen. She crushed the hearts of one class of her children to harden the hearts of the other. Is it needful to ask if Heaven is just? We can see the punishment of a just God inflicted. The review is painful, and it affords me no satisfaction. I was born on her soil. My associations and many of my feelings have been sundered. I am a native of Virginia, and have never dwelt in any but a slave State. I have mourned over her fall often and again, and it is enough to make every Virginian an utter Abolitionist. We need not go to Missouri to find what slavery is, and what its fruits.

The inference I now draw is to complete the work in the border, as well as in the cotton States. In the present instance, it is no longer entitled to forbearance. The latest news from my own State is, that a Convention is to be called about next February, when I believe that immediate emancipation will be the result. All over the South the elements of the party now existing in Missouri is seen to exist. With such a party in the ascendancy in the South, all the reconstructions of Mr. Sumner will then be unnecessary. So strongly has the idea of emancipation been engraved in the minds and hearts of the loyal Southerners, that the States would return much sooner to the Union by radical means than by the conservative power. When they come back on the former principle, they are with us forever. Our President has already gone a great way in his proclamation, that is, by stating that the States now in insurrection can return, by freeing those whom they now hold in slavery.

My friends, I am sure you never want to witness another rebellion. I do not believe the American people will ever witness another. They will not have the cause. As we erect the structure, so it must stand. When the war is over, the colored people will not stay North. They will go South, where the climate is congenial to them. They have been kept in bondage over a hundred years by an unfortunate law. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Union League, permit me to leave you. Let us go deeper, and build the structure of enduring materials, so that we will arrest the attention of the world as long as God smiles on the beings He created in His own image. [Applause.]

A few remarks were then made by the President, in reference to the States of Delaware, Missouri, and Maryland.

Hon. S. H. Boyd, member of Congress from Missouri, was called upon. He said:

I endorse everything that my colleague has said. I was a member of the convention which was here some months ago. Mr. Lincoln then stated that we were a factional party, and that he could do nothing for us. You can find men in this assembly who did not believe in coercion. They thought it was a great wrong. Where do you find the name of slavery placed upon any distinct people? Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, is as loyal as my colleague, Mr. Blow. Gamble has been as great a traitor to me and my people as Claiborne Jackson has. We look to the battles of the West. Tell me where you have seen our regiments from Missouri show the white feather. Make us one amongst you; we want to be a free people in the State of Missouri. If it had not been for the reply of the President, Missouri would to-day have been a free State.

We all stand together out in Missouri. Slavery or Union must be wiped out, and we say that slavery must and shall. We understand another thing. We cannot be brow-beaten out there. You can't drive from the West such a man as Chase. Take away the condition of our finances and where are we. I stand upon the truly radical principle. There is but one way to suppress this rebellion, and we must do it in a short time. The longer this thing is put off the greater it is increased. It should have been put under your feet and mine within six months after it commenced. It should be ended in six months from this time also. This rebellion can be put down. We should be very deliberate and considerate and I will never retract from anything I have said. I now demand that these ambiguous documents shall come to an end, and that the vote of the country be taken on them. Slavery must be exterminated. If you do not do these things, you will find the same trouble in five or ten years from this time as now. What I have said to-night I will never retract. I thank you for the kind attention you have given my remarks, and I hope upon another occasion to express freely my feelings to you. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the above remarks, the large audience, comprising both ladies and gentlemen, separated to their homes, apparently well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR SPEAKING RUSSIAN.—When the grand Senatorial, Representative, diplomatic, fashionable, and aristocratic *cortege* visited the Russian fleet off Alexandria on Saturday last, and enjoyed the festivities of the Muscovite dignitaries, there was but one thing that marred the hilarity, even if it added to the novelty, of that memorable occasion. The ladies smiled, the statesmen bowed, the politicians watched, the reporters took notes. Except, we believe, that finished scholar and accomplished diplomat, Baron Stoeckl, not one of the Russians could speak without an interpreter to the brilliant circle so sumptuously entertained by Admiral Lisovski. Hence the conversation was, in a great degree, confined to the Americans among themselves and to the rough and rugged sea-dogs among *themselves*. In the midst of this curious spectacle, however, what was the amazement and the envy of both sides when a very eminent, newly-elected Senator of the United States was noticed in close and animated conversation with one of the seamen. A group gathered around. The Russians listened with delight—the Americans with ill-concealed derision, for they had made up their minds that the art of speaking the Russian language was confined to the Russians themselves. Coolly and deliberately our senatorial linguist passed from one to the other, and it soon became apparent that he was not only understood by the strangers, but was a most welcome friend. After holding a very pleasant colloquy with the officers and seamen, the mystery was suddenly revealed, amidst shouts of laughter, that the Senator, who was neither more nor less than Hon. Alexander Ramsay, of Minnesota, was *talking Dutch, or rather German, (a language which is very generally spoken and understood by the Russian people,)* and which he acquired in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, among his Dutch or German ancestors and associates.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Last evening, about 10 o'clock, loud cries were heard issuing from a house on Fifteenth street, between H and I. Officers Green and Fuss immediately started for the scene, and found a woman named Margaret Daly committing an assault and battery upon Mary Ann Allen. She had her down and was nearly choking her to death when the officers came in upon her and lifted her from the woman, who was senseless. Margaret was taken to the Third ward station-house and locked up for the night. She will have a hearing this morning.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Stephen N. Winslow, the publisher and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Commercial List*, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Winslow has, for a number of years past, been identified with the press of Philadelphia, as also with its business interests, a fact well substantiated by the extensive circulation of the paper. He was accompanied by Colonel E. W. C. Greene, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript*.

Major General Schofield, U. S. A., and General Perrine, U. S. A., also arrived yesterday, and are both stopping at Willard's.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Robert Fisk, a gentleman about thirty-five years of age, while returning from Ford's Theatre, last evening, was taken suddenly ill, while in Tenth street, below E, and, stepping into a bakery in the vicinity, called for a glass of water. After drinking a portion of it, he suddenly fell to the floor and died without a struggle. His death was probably owing to an affection of the heart. Mr. Fisk was a native of Cambridge, Mass. An inquest will be held upon his body this morning.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, December 16, 1863.—Nos. 50 and 51.—Herman Gelpcke, et. al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Dubuque.—The argument of these cases was continued by Mr. Bissell and Mr. Mason for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Platt Smith for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 52. George Van Hostrup, et. al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Madison.—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Porter for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.—WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1863.—On motion of Hon. F. P. Stanton, John F. Clements, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., and Dennis F. Murphy, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., were admitted as attorneys and counsellors of this court.

The cause of Edward L. Norfolk vs. The United States was this day argued by Hon. Frederick P. Stanton for the claimant, and by Mr. McPherson, the assistant solicitor, for the United States, and the case submitted.

Adjourned to Monday, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PRISONERS TO GO NORTH.—About one hundred and forty prisoners, from the Old Capitol prison, will be sent North this morning, to remain there until the close of the war. About the same number will be forwarded some time during next week.

ROBBERY.—The key of the safe in the office of the [illegible] Hotel was stolen on Monday, the safe opened during the absence of the clerk, and $750 stolen therefrom.

APPOINTED TO A CLERKSHIP.—Dr. Hiram Barber, of Illinois, has been appointed to a second class clerkship in the General Land Office.

THE WASHINGTON MILITARY PRISONS.—The following statistical abstract will give our readers some idea of the amount of labor performed in the various institutions named. The number of men confined in each prison is given, with the number returned yesterday:

Old Capitol.—In confinement, December 15, 1,093; December 16, 1,093; released, 2; in custody, December 16, 1,091.

Forrest Hall.—In confinement, December 15, 133; committed, December 15, 20; total, 153.

Central Guard-House.—In confinement, December 15, 108; committed, December 15, 21; making 192; released, 18; in custody, December 16, 174.

Recapitulation.—In custody, December 16, 1,334; committed, December 15, 59; making 1,443; released, 26; total remaining in custody, December 16, 1,423.

FIRE IN A GROCERY STORE.—A fire was discovered yesterday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock in the grocery store of Jos. W. Davis, situated at the corner of Ninth and E streets. Engines were soon at hand and the fire extinguished. The interior was full of smoke when the clerk entered the store in the morning. The fire seemed to have burned in two places. One of the places was under the centre of the counter and a large hole was made in the floor. The other was behind the counter, and a large amount of goods was very seriously damaged. The stock is fully covered by insurance, and the loss is estimated at $1,500. The deed is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

SENT IN FROM GLYMONT.—Ten deserters were sent in from Glymont, on the Maryland shore, yesterday morning. They deserted from the army on rafts and boats, and made their way to that point, where they think they are safe. But they are mistaken. The cavalry scouts are very busy in that neighborhood, and have succeeded in capturing a large number of deserters and returning them to their regiments. Four of this number were substitutes, and had $245 in their possession. They were committed to Forrest Hall.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. Walker has recently been appointed passenger agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the Washington end of the line. Mr. W. comes into the position well qualified for his duties, having had years of experience in a similar capacity for other roads. In classifying passengers great judgment and good sense are required, and Mr. Walker is said to possess both.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—Michael McGinnis, Henry Thompson, Washington Pierce, and Hamilton Salt, the last three colored, blockade runners, were sent up yesterday by the Provost Marshal of the defences south of the Potomac. They were captured while smuggling goods near Point Lookout, Md. Captain Todd committed them to the Old Capitol prison.

RUM MILLS LEVELLED.—Several of the rum mills situate on New Jersey avenue, near the depot, have been torn to the ground by the Invalid patrol, for selling liquor to soldiers. They were small frame shanties, and the occupants had been frequently fined, but this not having the desired effect it was thought best to leave no vestige of their existence remain.

READY FOR SEA.—The gunboat Itasca, which arrived at the navy-yard during the early part of last week, left for active duty, yesterday, being thoroughly repaired. The Mount Washington, the flag-ship of Admiral Lee, and the Wyandank, a storeship belonging to the Potomac flotilla, are expected to leave in a few days, both being nearly ready for sea.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—The following deserters were arrested yesterday by the detectives of Capt. Scheetz: John Thomas, company F, 1st District, (colored); Wm. H. Clifford, Henry Clifford, company D, 84th Penna.; W. Clifford, Byron Mallory.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. White, of Illinois, formerly Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, has been appointed Clerk of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, *vice* John F. Callen, resigned.

LODGING, for friendless women visiting this city for a short time, can be procured by calling upon Miss Mary E. Walker, M. D., 374 Ninth street, south of New York avenue, between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M.

THE DRAFT.—On our first page, to-day, we publish a list of the persons exempted from the draft, on the score of alienage, physical disability, and other causes.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUTAW.—Yesterday morning the steamer Eutaw arrived at the navy yard at Philadelphia. Her repairs will now be completed previous to her leaving for sea.

Stock and Money Market.

To Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market of this city yesterday:

	BUY.	SELL.		BUY.	SELL.
U S coup. 6's of '81	109	109½	U S 1-year cfs	98	98½
do 6's registered	—	—	Am Gold coin	147	—
do 7 3-10 Tr No.	105½	107	Certificate Checks	98½	—

NEW YORK, December 16.

FIRST BOARD.

U S Coupons	109½	U S Certifs (new)	[illegible]
U S 7 3-10	106½	Gold	[illegible]

We are indebted to Mr. A. B. Talcott, of the Independent Telegraph Company, for the following list of prices of stocks and money at the New York Board of Brokers yesterday afternoon:

Gold	149½	Michigan Central	[illegible]
Canton	39½	Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Cumberland	30½	Rock Island	[illegible]
New York Central	135¼	Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]
Erie	107½	Reading	[illegible]
Erie pref	102½		

CITY ITEMS

PERSONS requiring the services of a practical Accountant are referred to the advertisement in our columns of an "Accountant—whose evenings are disengaged."

We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the regular meetings of the Christian church, to be held in the Supreme Court room, at City Hall, commencing every Sabbath day, at 10½ A. M., until further notice. See the notice of the same in another column.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

Chas B Carrell, Maine	B Freeborn, Ar of Potomac
N O'Donnell, Virginia	J S Carman, New York
W Coerdell, New York	Wm F Wells, Boston
A Wakeman, New York	B Sherman & wife, N Y
J M Fidlen, Kentucky	Mr & Mrs A Muthrup, N Y
T Davis, Boston	Gen Perrine, New Jersey
Maj Geo Schofield, Mo	Maj Wherry, St Louis
Capt Scofield, St Louis	Jno Sparderg, V T
H Dilaturt, New Jersey	G C Woodruff, Conn
S Perkins, Mass	Geo A Parson, Mass
W W Thomas, Maine	Chas Thomas, Jr, Me
H J Morgan, Phila	J Boyting, New Jersey
D W C Thompson, U S A	J W P Prince & wf, N Y
Miss Robeson, N J	Miss Carpenter, N J
Jas A Perrine, N J	Geo W Dobbin, Balto
Miss Morgan, New York	C W Tobey, New York
C Coogan, New York	Chas Howlett, Dist Col
W E Corwin, New York	D R Benton, New York
P N Warrener, New York	A Porter, New York
F Harris, New Jersey	N Dable, New Jersey
M B Fuller & wf, Balto	H Simpson, New York
W Mitchell, New York	W A Robbins, New York
Wm R Hanson, Phila	T J Marlin, Penna
Lt D D McPherson, N J	W Wall, New York
J Gillespie, Illinois	Col Richmond, Ricker
A W Denmead, eng, Balt	H L Brooke, Baltimore
Jas Moore, Baltimore	Jas Griffin, Penna
W W Bacon, Conn	W Harris, Philadelphia
H B Bogue, Illinois	J H Salisbury, N J
D E Culaer, Boston	F P Merriam, Boston
Geo J Frike, Boston	Miss M J Frike, Boston
W T Skelderg & wf, Vt	M Hall, Pennsylvania
E Croswell, New York	T M Wheeler, N Y
A H Ransom, Kentucky	Geo Howland, Jr, Conn
S Strine, Balt	A E Boody, Phila
S Whiting, N Y	J Dunton, Phila
J B F Osgood & wf, Mass	A Mackay, St Louis
E S Johnson & wf, Mass	T S Woodruff, Phila
Miss E L Creamer, Mass	J W Shifler, Ill
L W Perkins, N H	W L James, Ft Monroe
Lt Col E M Green, D C	O Clernand, N J
E Y Goldsborough, USA	W A Newell, R I
M Willen, Phila	B H Ruble, Penna
G W Wiley, St Louis	G L Stearns, U S A
A H Emery, N Y	D O Briggs, N Y
C E Burzin, Mass	C S Bushnell, Conn
W Bolton, Mo	J W Roder, U S A
L Blodget, Phila	S W Stryker, 18th N Y
W W Wilcox & wf, Conn	

National Hotel.

Jno S Tyler, Va	W M Danks, U S A
R Custis, Va	Jno Patten, U S A
F Foster, D C	Capt F E Tyler, U S A
L G Benedict, U S A	Capt Jas E Hill, U S A
J F Willis, N Y	J R Coxey, U S A
F G Benedick, Ill	B R Pierce, U S A
W A Lullivan, Md	H W Chase, Ind
W H Williams, Phila	C C Haskin, N Y
J L Shaw, Phila	O Cook, N Y
O G Anderson, U S A	E B Law, Q M Dept
Cpt H Murray, Cp Par	S Nichols, Q M Dept
Geo G Washburn, Ohio	H W Hey, Phila
N F Cone, Wis	W S Storr, N Y
Jno Turner, Wis	Cpt L M Sargent, Jr, [illegible]
G E Cole, Minn	Lt C A Keitt, U S A
A M Hughes, Tenn	Wm A Sadlath, U S A
J H Clark, Ohio	E R Kinney, U S A
J Hitchcock, N Y	L French, U S A
G W Richardson, Mass	Dr D M Bland, 6th corps
Capt J W Jones, Mass	R C Dubois, Pa
Capt J L Boyle, 6 corps	J R Synble, Pa
Lt W Cusaik, 6th corps	F E Preston, Va
S N Pierce, Va	Howard Coin, Tenn
Mrs Walworth, N Y	Lt Jno Patton, U S A
Jno Patterson, N Y	Jno O Reid, Bath
A B Wallis, Pa	Lt D D McPherson, 4 N J
S Greenhouse & ly, Pa	Lt Wm Whittock, 15 N J
Geo P Upson, D C	Geo Sargent, Balto
C A Baldwin, N Y	Judge Crain, Md
Geo A Ray, Balto	Jas H Wilson, Pa
Lt S P Howard, U S A	Henry Lee, U S A
Lt J H Walter, U S A	Chas M Ross, N Y
Lt S Hyatt, U S A	Jno Montgomery, Wash
Geo C Mann, N Y	A F Wallace, N Y
John L Howard, N Y	Jno C Wolf, Penna
M A Sample, Penna	Geo B Waine, U S A
A Fitzsimmons, U S A	H V Wilhainer, 9th N J
T H Sanborn, 9th N Y	Sgt Twittenback, U S A
C M Deringer, Phila	D C Table, Md
A L Russell, Penna	Mrs M M Beyhols, Vt
G S Coleman, A'y of Po	R W Playford, N Y
T W Jones, U S A	M Smith & wife, U S A
R Raybourn, U S A	E E Hayard, N Y
H Wires, N Y	B Barlow, Vt
M P Plummer, Md	C C Magruder, Md
D M Newbold, Balto	J O Jodewey, N H
S B Roney & wife, Phila	A L Gurney & lds, U S A
F M McManir, U S A	J B Goodman, 6th Pa
M Bell, N Y	O Grady, 6th Wis
M J Tompkins, N Y	Mrs M Carthears, N Y
Wm James, D C	B F Wilton, Boston
W K Brickford, U S A	H Howes & wife, D C
Wm Mellon, Phila	M McHugh, Phila
J B Bayard, N Y	Henry Sarne, Va

Kirkwood House.

Dr Chandler, U S Army	J F May, U S Army
Geo Wrays, Dis Col	C K Wray, Pennsylvania
Dr James Shaw, D C	A W Way, U S Army
C Baquet Jr, U S Army	T Lume, Delaware
C A Peters, U S Navy	J W King, U S Navy
T C King, Dis Col	M L Gordon, Wisconsin
B W Gillis, Alexandria	J D Moore, New York
C O Parmenter, Va	T Mallory, U S Army
L D Bumpus, U S A	J W Robinson, U S Army
C W Horner, Penn	G L Jamison, Delaware
W H Burnart, N J	B F Burnart, N J
J P Johnson, Boston	A King, Boston
W M Cracker, Ohio	J E Kennedy, Boston
J D Bradley, Dis Col	W B Ashwell, New York
Jacob Sharp, N J	James K Savage, N J
F E Williams, N Y	W C Griswold, N Y
W N Allen, Dis Col	D McCarthy, Phila
E O Barns, U S Navy	J C Gerway, Dis Col
C Vandergoff, Dis Col	L O P Cowpen, Alex

Clarendon Hotel.

M F Plumer, U S A — H F Smith, Baltimore
R P Gonlall, Vermont — L D Hogan, New York
J A Dickison & ly, N Y — J S Brown, Penna
George Howe, do — A P Morton & la, Ind
Lt Col W A Jacob, U S A — Maj Bookle, New York
Dr J R Silvere, do — A H Kerth, Vermont
Lt C Ricketts, do — M Nichols, Virginia
E A Score, New York — J H Kuhn, Phila
Lt Cl A Rutherford, USA — J H Britton, St Louis
A Britter, D C — H O Page, New York
W W Wilcox & wf, Cin — Mrs H C Page, do
J E Collins, Phila — H M Pelton, do
A Jessup, do — H Z Townsend, Balt
Capt Cox, Maryland — P C Wright, Chicago
S Stone, do — Thos Powers, Balt
J F Boker & la, Alleg — Cpt G S Williams, S S A
C J Shaben, R I — M E Dorsey, Ft Monroe

[illegible]

INTERESTING — INSTRUCTIVE — IMPORTANT.—ETHNOLOGY—The Nations, Races, and Tribes of Men—their Origin, Present Condition, and Probable Destiny. PHYSIOLOGY—Functions of the Bodily Organs—their "Uses and Abuses." PHRENOLOGY—"Signs of Character, and how to read them"—Ears, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Chin, Hair, Skin, Complexion; their Language and Meaning. PSYCHOLOGY—the "Science of the Soul," including Man's Spiritual Nature, and his relations to this life and the life to come. The whole comprising a complete system of ANTHROPOLOGY, with numerous Portraits and other engravings, given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, single number 15 cents, by first post. The January number begins a new volume, at $1 50 a year. Subscribe now. Address FOWLER & WELL. [illegible]

GREAT WESTERN SANITARY FAIR, TO BE HELD AT CINCINNATI, OHIO, DEC. 21, 1863.

Major General W. S. ROSECRANS, President. JOHN D. CALDWELL, Corresponding Secretary. ROBT. W. BURNET, Treasurer.

CIRCULAR OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAR MEMORIALS, RELICS, AND CURIOSITIES. CINCINNATI, O., December, 1863. The Great Western Sanitary Fair, under the control of a General Committee appointed by the citizens of Cincinnati, will be opened on MONDAY, December 21st, and continue through the Holidays. The proceeds will be donated to the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, to aid them in their good work of alleviating the sufferings of our brave soldiers in the Union armies of the West and Southwest, both in Camp and Hospital [illegible]

WANTS.

WANTED—TO ACT AS CLERK IN A First-class Photographic Gallery, a well-educated man, of gentlemanly address and active business habits. To such a one a permanent and responsible situation is offered. Address Box 811, Post Office. de17-3t

A PARTY HAVING A SUTLERSHIP in the Army of the Potomac, wants a partner having means. Address G. H. S., Chronicle office, stating particulars, and where an interview can be had. de16-3t*

ACCOUNTANT.—AN EXPERT'S evenings are partially disengaged. Every description of Accounts adjusted. Books opened and Partnership business settled up. Apply from 5 to 6, P. M., or address "Accountant," [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS. OFFICE UNITED STATES CAPITOL EXTENSION, &c. WASHINGTON, December 17, 1863. On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, will be sold at Public Auction, on the north front of the Patent Office building, the following material:

Lot No. 1. Ten Cast-iron Boilers.
" 2. Cast Scrap Iron.
" 3. Eighty sections 4-inch Cast-iron Coils.
" 4. Sheet Iron Smoke-pipes, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms cash, in Government funds. CLEM. D. WEST, General Superintendent. de17-9t

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S THEATRE,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NEAR WILLARD'S HOTEL.
LEONARD GROVER.............DIRECTOR.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1863, LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY of the great

RAVEL MARTINETTI MARZETTI TROUPE.

First time in Washington of the Magnificent Ballet Divertisement of THE PRIMA DONNA, Which has everywhere been received with the most intense delight, being acknowledged by all to be THE MOST BRILLIANT BALLET Performed by this great troupe. It introduces every member of the Mammoth Company.

Performance will commence with a Magnificent Act on the CORDE TENDU, BY M'LLE ZANFRETTA and MASTER PAUL MARTINETTI in his brilliant evolutions.

After which, the beautiful Ballet Divertisement entitled THE PRIMA DONNA.

After which, by particular request, the extraordinary Gymnastic Performance on the SUSPENDED RINGS, BY THE MARTINETTI BROTHERS.

To conclude with the well-known Comic Pantomime of MONS. DECHALUMEAU, Under the direction of MONS. J. MARZETTI.

RATES OF ADMISSION:
Dress and Parquet Circles.............50 cents.
Orchestra Chairs.............75 cents.
Family Circle.............25 cents.
Seats may be secured during the day at the Box Office. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No improper characters will be admitted. Persons securing seats or boxes for improper persons will forfeit the seats or boxes, and be subject to ejectment.

To-morrow evening, with everything new and beautiful, the successful drama of LADY CAMILLA'S HUSBAND. MISS SUSAN DENIN has been selected for the character of "Lady Camilla," and is now preparing herself for the great event.

On Monday, Dec. 21st, the Great Tragic Alliance, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, MR. J. W. WALLACK, and MRS. FARREN, will commence a very limited engagement.

Grand Family Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 19.

FORD'S THEATRE,

TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.
JOHN T. FORD.............PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.
(Also of Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore.)

MR. JAS. H. HACKETT, AS FALSTAFF, IN THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. TO-NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Parquette and Family Circle.............50 cents.
Orchestra Chairs.............75 cents.
Private Boxes, (holding six persons).............$10 and $6.
Colored Circle.............25 cents.
Seats may be secured during the day by application at the box office of the Theatre, between the hours of 9 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. No extra charge. de17-tf

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, Commencing TUESDAY NIGHT, December 15, 1863. The Original and only BLAISDELL BROTHERS, With their incomparable troupe of SWISS BELL RINGERS, Assisted by FIVE INSTRUMENTAL SOLO ARTISTES, QUARTETTE OF VOCALISTS, and a BRASS AND STRING BAND. Have been engaged for positively Five Nights Only, when they will appear in a choice selection of Fashionable, Chaste, and Unique Entertainments, introducing the most popular Operatic Music of the day and Musical Gems from the most eminent composers. THE SWISS BELL RINGERS appear in their beautiful National Costume, and discourse ravishing music on their CHIME OF 229 BELLS! [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!!

FRONTING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND NINTH STREET.
HAMBLIN & CO.............PROPRIETORS
FITZ SIMMONS.......STAGE MANAGER AND ADVERTISER

THE LEADING AMUSEMENT HALL OF THE NATION
HOUSES CROWDED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
THIS EVENING,

Will be repeated the Beautiful Indian Melodrama, with all the effects, pathetic delineations, aboriginal scenes and costumes, portraying the life of the Red Man of the Forest, received last night with continuous applause, entitled WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH. A cast embracing M'LLE CHERRIE PETRIE, HARRY CLIFFORD, and the STAR COMPANY.

The roaring Farce of THE LIMERICK BOY.

The side-splitting Sketch of THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST. DICK WATKINS AND ADDIE JOHNSON.

The beautiful Ballet, THE PAINTER'S ILLUSION, Introducing M'LLE WINDEL, MONS. BAPTISTIN, and the grand corps of Lady Dancers.

First appearance of the celebrated comedian from the Eastern Theatres, MR. FRANCES, and the splendid Varieties Company, of OVER FIFTY PERFORMERS, In new Acts, Songs, Dances, Farces, Burlettas, Plays, and Minstrelsy.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, OUR GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. Admission 25 and 50 cents. de16-3t

CANTERBURY HALL,

CANTERBURY. CANTERBURY. CANTERBURY. CANTERBURY.

THE POPULAR MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE, LOUISIANA AVENUE, NEAR THE CORNER OF SIXTH STREET, In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels. SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.

WILLIAM E. SINN.........MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS AND SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE

GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE.
GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE.
GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE.
GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE.
GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE.

The Glorious

M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI.
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI.
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI.
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI.
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI.
M'LLE ANNETTA GALLETTI.

The Unrivalled

MONS. TOPHOFF.
MONS. TOPHOFF.

The Charming

JULIA MORTIMER.
JULIA MORTIMER.
JULIA MORTIMER.

The Beautiful and Gifted Sisters,

MILLIE AND CLARA FOWLER.
MILLIE AND CLARA FOWLER.
MILLIE AND CLARA FOWLER.

AND

THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
THE RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.

Under the immediate direction of the acknowledged King of the Ballet,

MONS. D. RONZANI.
MONS. D. RONZANI.

Whose late brilliantly successful production of the Grand Ballet in the Gorgeous Opera of "Faust," at the Academy of Music, New York, won for him the universal commendations of the leading journals of the great Commercial Metropolis. During the engagement of the Great Alliance he will bring out several Magnificent Original Ballets, composed expressly for this establishment by himself.

A RESPLENDENTLY BEAUTIFUL BILL TO-NIGHT.

TWO GRAND BALLETS,
TWO GRAND BALLETS,
A CHARMING PETITE COMEDY,
A CHARMING PETITE COMEDY,
GRAND CANTERBURY DIVERTISEMENT,
GRAND CANTERBURY DIVERTISEMENT.

THIS EVENING, M'lle Galletti, Mons. Tophoff, the Sisters Fowler, Mons. Ronzani, Mr. Donnelly, and the Ronzani Ballet Troupe, will appear in the celebrated Ballet called

LA MAJA DE SEVILLA.
LA MAJA DE SEVILLA.
LA MAJA DE SEVILLA.

ALSO, THE GRAND BALLET,

THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.

GEO. R. EDESON. In some new Comic Songs, including an original Melange, written expressly for him, entitled

CROSS READINGS.
CROSS READINGS.

The talented Ethiopian Comedians, Messrs. BILLY EMERSON, L. J. DONNELLY, H. W. WILLIAMS, Will appear in, besides a great number of amusing Songs, Dances, and Negro Eccentricities, the screaming Farce of

STAGE-STRUCK HEROES.
STAGE-STRUCK HEROES.
STAGE-STRUCK HEROES.

Second week of the successful Operatic and Terpsichorean Duo, by MISSES JULIA MORTIMER AND MILLIE FOWLER.

THE ORANGE GIRLS OF VENICE.
THE ORANGE GIRLS OF VENICE.
THE ORANGE GIRLS OF VENICE.

Delightful Dances, Poses, Groupings, &c., by Misses LILLIE BRANDON, KATE HARRISON, JULIA RICHMOND, LUCY CLIFTON, M'LLE GERALDINE, LEONORA CREED, &c.

Songs, Dances, Burlesques, Extravaganzas, &c., by J. S. CLARKE, MONS. SOL, T. BROWN, C. W. SWAGGART, &c.

The performance will conclude with the delightful Petite Comedy,

THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

COLIN.............Miss LILLIE BRANDON
Father Philip.............Mr. H. W. Williams
Gertrude.............Miss Lucy Clifton
Ronaldo.............J. S. Clarke
Eliza.............Miss Julia Richmond

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra 50 cents; Private boxes holding six persons $5.

Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock. Performances at quarter before 8 o'clock.

POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.

REGULAR SERIES, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

Admission—Ladies 20 cents; Children 10 cents.

RECRUITS WANTED TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BOUNTY FOR VETERANS, $432, $105 of which will be paid in advance.

BOUNTY FOR NEW RECRUITS, $332, $105 of which will be paid in advance.

BOUNTY FOR COLORED RECRUITS, $30, Paid in advance.

PERSONS WISHING TO ENLIST will apply to any of the following RECRUITING OFFICERS:

S. V. BACON, Engine Hall, near the Market, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventh and Ninth streets.

J. C. HYDE, Corner of Fourteenth and New York avenue.

C. A. KEASBEY, H street, near corner of Nineteenth and Pennsylvania avenue.

J. C. PARKER, Corner of High and Dunbarton streets, Georgetown. de11-tf

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS.

ARMY BADGES. ARMY BADGES.
CORPS BADGES. CORPS BADGES.

Send One Dollar, and get one of WYLEMAN'S SILVER BADGES, with your Name, Company, and Regiment beautifully Engraved. These Badges surpass all others in point of beauty and durability, and are only manufactured by B. WYLEMAN, Washington Building, cor. Seventh st. and Penna. av., WASHINGTON, D. C. Visiting and Wedding Cards Engraved and Printed. de10-10t*

CARD ENGRAVING Neatly and promptly done by HUDSON TAYLOR, Bookseller and Stationer, 334 Pennsylvania avenue. de12-1m

FOR SALE.—3,500 BUSHELS POTATOES, in bulk, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply on board schooner Oleander, High-street wharf, Georgetown. de13-7td&8*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON

CAPITAL—$500,000.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

Daily Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863.

THE LOVERS.

Walking apart she thinks none listen,
And now she carols, and now she stops;
While the evening star begins to glisten
Between the lines of blossoming hops.

Sweetest Mercy! your mother taught you
All uses and cares that to maids belong,
Apt scholar to read and to sew, she thought you;
But she did not teach you that tender song!

A crash of boughs—one through them breaking!
Mercy is started, and fain would fly,
But e'en as she turns, her steps o'ertaking,
He pleads with her—"Mercy, it is but I!"

"Mercy!" he touches her hand unbidden—
"The air is balmy, I pray you stay—
"Mercy!" Her downcast eyes are hidden,
And never a word she has to say.

Till closer drawn, her prisoned fingers
He takes to his lips with a yearning strong;
And she murmurs low that late she lingers,
Her mother will want her, and think her long.

"Good mother is she, then honor duly
The lightest wish in her heart that stirs;
But there is a bond yet dearer truly,
And there is a love which passeth hers."

"Mercy, Mercy!" Her heart attendeth,
And the blush on her maiden brow is sweet;
She lifts her face when his own he bendeth,
And the lips of the youth and the maiden meet.

[Jean Ingelow.

THE SONG OF THE SOLDIER.

BY "PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY."

Comrades known in marches many,
Comrades tried in dangers many,
Comrades bound by memories many,
Brothers ever let us be!
Wounds or sickness may divide us,
Marching orders may divide us,
But, whatever fate betide us,
Brothers of the heart are we.

Comrades known by faith the clearest,
Tried when death was near and nearest,
Bound we are by ties the dearest,
Brothers ever more to be:—
And, if spared and growing older,
Shoulder still in line with shoulder,
And with hearts no thrill the colder,
Brothers ever we shall be.

By communion of the banner—
Battle-scarred but victor banner,
By the baptism of the banner,
Brothers of one church are we!
Creed nor faction can divide us,
Race nor language can divide us,
Still, whatever fate betide us,
Children of the flag are we.

The babe is at rest within the womb,
The child is at rest within the tomb,
We begin just where we end.

[Shelley.

Pets in the Army.

They have the strangest pets in the army that nobody would dream of "taking to" at home, and yet they are little touches of the gentler nature that give you some such cordial feeling, when you see them, as I am told residents of Bourbon county, Ky., habitually experience at so much a gallon. One of the boys has carried a red squirrel through "thick and thin" over a thousand miles. "Bun" eats hard tack like a veteran and has the freedom of the tent. Another's affections overflow upon a slow-winking, unspeculative little owl, captured in Arkansas, and bearing a name with a classical smack to it—Minerva. A third gives his heart to a young Cumberland mountain bear, but chief among camp-pets are dogs. Riding on the saddle-bow, tucked into a baggage-wagon, mounted on a knapsack, growling under a gun, are dogs brought to a premature end as to ears and tails, and yellow at that; pug-nosed, square-headed brutes, sleek terriers, delicate morsels of spaniels, "Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart, little dogs and all."

A dog, like a horse, comes to love the rattle and crash of musket and cannon. There is one in an Illinois regiment—and I rather think regarded as belonging to it, though his name might not be on the muster-roll—that chases half-spent shot as a kitten frolics with a ball of worsted. He has been under fire, and twice wounded, and left the tip of his tail at the battle of Stone river. Woe to the man that shall wantonly kill him. But I was especially interested in the fortunes of a little white spaniel that messed with a battery, and delighted in the name of "Doc." No matter what was up, that fellow's silken coat must be washed every day, and there was need of it, for when the battery was on the march they just plunged him into the sponge-bucket—not the tidiest chamber imaginable—that swings like its more peaceful neighbor, the tar-bucket, under the rear axle of the gun-carriage—plumped him into that, clapped on the cover, and Doc was good for an inside passage. One day the battery crossed a stream, and the water came well up to the guns. Nobody thought of Doc, and when all across a gunner looked into the bucket; it was full of water, and Doc was as dead as a little dirty door-mat.—Army Letter.

Why People do not Speak the Truth.

People do not speak the truth, not for the want of not knowing and preferring it, but because they have not the organ to speak it adequately. It requires a clear sight, and, still more, a high spirit, to deal with falsehood in the decisive way. I have known several honest persons who value truth as much as Peter and John, but, when they tried to speak it, they grew red and black in the face instead of Ananias, until, after a few attempts, they decided that aggressive truth was not their vocation, and confined themselves thenceforward to silent honesty, except on rare occasions, when either extreme outrage, or a happier inspiration, loosened their tongue. But a soul is now and then incarnated, whom indulgent nature has not afflicted with any cramp or frost, but who can speak the right word at the right moment, qualify the selfish and hypocritical act with its real name, and, without any loss of serenity, hold up the offence to the purest daylight. Such a truth-speaker is worth more than the best police, and more than the laws of Governors; for these do not always know their own side, but will back their own side for want of this very truth-speaker to expose them. That is the theory of the newspaper, to supersede official by intellectual influence. But though the apostle establish the journal, it usually happens that, by some strange oversight, Ananias slips into the editor's chair. If, then, we could be provided with a fair proportion of truth-speakers, we could very materially and usefully contract the legislative and executive functions. Still, the main sphere for this nobleness is private society, where so many mischiefs go unwhipped, being out of the cognizance of law, and supposed to be nobody's business. And society is at all times suffering for want of judges and headmen who will mark and lop these malefactors.—Emerson.

Distribution of Heat in Dress.

Dr. Dio Lewis says, on this point: "Whatever the material used, the form and arrangement of it should be such as to retain an equal amount of heat over the whole body. Thus, and thus only, is a balanced circulation insured, and the system effectually braced against either extreme of temperature, together with its changes. As an equilibrium of the vital fluid is essential, and it can be secured only by an equal distribution of clothing over the body—together, of course, with its non-compression—it follows that the cut is not of minor importance in the construction of dress. Sufficient clothing may be worn to secure warmth, yet the wearer actually suffers from cold. Instance: A woman clad in winter, in twice the weight of material a man wears, fails to experience anything like the warmth he enjoys. He has a general equable sense of comfort, while she, if warm at all, is so only in spots and at intervals. Such disparity is plainly traceable to the difference in the construction of their costumes. This equibalance in dress is essential to heat, too. As a balanced circulation is due to the healthy evenness of our sensations, it is in any case a prerequisite to temperatural protection and bodily comfort. As to the second part of protection, its indications are met in securing the first. If the form is clad with due regard to heat or cold, it is at the same time, in the best manner, secured against exposures. I heard a reverend gentleman remark not long since, that 'women were not dressed; their clothes were hung upon them.' We may safely leave it—in view of the oft-recurring 'scenes' on the street and in the house, and the constantly-reiterated charge little girls receive to 'be more careful and not show themselves'—with an impartial judgment to decide how much ground in truth there is for this assertion."

The Westerner.

This man has his romance, his high poetic feeling, and, above all, his manly dignity. Visit him, and you will find him without coat or waistcoat, unshorn, in ragged blue trousers and old flannel shirt, too often bearing on his lantern jaws the signs of ague and sickness; but he will stand before you and speak to you with all the ease of a lettered gentleman in his own library. All the odious incivility of the republican servant has been banished. He is his own master, standing on his own threshold, and finds no need to assert his equality by rudeness. He is delighted to see you, and bids you to sit down on his battered bench without dreaming of any such apology as an English cottier offers to a Lady Bountiful when she calls. He has worked out his independence, and shows it in every movement of his body. He tells you of it unconsciously in every tone of his voice. You will always find in his cabin some newspaper, some book, some token of advance in education. When he questions you about the old country, he astonishes you by the extent of his knowledge. I defy you not to feel that he is superior to his race from whence he has sprung in England or Ireland. To me, I confess the manliness of such a man is charming. He is dirty, and perhaps squalid. His children are sick, and he is without comforts. His wife is pale, and you think you see shortness of life written in the faces of all his family. But over and above it all there is an independence which sits gracefully upon their shoulders, and teaches you at first glance that a man has a right to assume himself to be your equal.—Anthony Trollope.

Hindoo Yearnings.

There are hearts the world over which yearn after God. I was much struck with this in reading lately a Tamil book, the product of a splendid Hindoo mind one hundred and fifty years ago. Let me give you a free translation of a passage which I made at the time of perusing it, so forcibly did it arrest my attention:

"I yearn for Him. O ye sun and moon, tell me who set you in your unvarying course of day and night! Do you know His glory! O thou blowing wind, by whose power dost thou whirl through the realms of space! Speak thou to me of Him, O ye clouds, which come and drop in thirsty places your genial rain; think and speak. Can you tell me the way in which my Divine Master pours down, as freely as ye do, the copious showers of grace! O thou incomprehensible sky, canst thou describe him who transcends thy measureless height! O thou sounding sea, thou of unutterable sublimity, who stretches forth thy wave-hands, say, who established thy vast bounds! Tell me, too, ye forest birds with variegated wings, have ye ever gazed upon and spoken to him who is my lover, who dwelleth everywhere! If ye have, commune with me about him."

Let me ask if you think it labor lost to send the Gospel of our loving Lord to a people among whom such aspirations and such expressions find place!—H. M. Scudder, D. D.

A Rebel in Want of Clothes.

The following was addressed by a rebel prisoner to the former postmaster of Newbern, N. C.:

MARLIN November 14the 1863.

Mr John, Dibies Ser I ascertain your acquaintance to Mr John Hood golds Burrow, N. C I am A prisner of warr I ame here With oute money or Close I will thank you for A Sute of Close and A little money and I will Satisfy you for the A mount when this ware Dose ende I am here Duringe the ware, I am a gran Son of olde Britan Hood A Survayor I expet you are very well acquaintid with him I am the Sone of J. R. Hood, which you now very Well I Reckon If you will please Send those things I will bee very much A Blige to you shews, 11. I am 6, feet, 3, I high Age, 18, years I am att pointe lookoute prisners Campe Marlin I belongs to the 55, N, C, Reg. co, G, Derect your things to Mr, John, Hood pointe lookoute, 6, Division, CO, B,

A Wonderful Hindoo Head.

The owner of it is between 45 and 60 years of age. He plays three games of chess at one time, blindfolded, and wins them. At the same time he plays a game of cards—there are 120 different cards in a Hindoo pack—and wins. At the time when the games are going on he is given, orally, sums of multiplication to the extent of four figures (e. g. 5697x5999) and gives the correct result. At the same time a sentence of about one hundred words, each word being numbered, is given to him irregularly, (35 if, 62 but, 61 pitcher, etc.,) and he gives the whole sentence. During the games a bell is touched every one or two seconds, and he gives the number of times it has been touched. A man stands behind and throws little pebbles, one by one, against his back; these, too, he counts. And after these games are over, and all these are told, he recites a poem in perfect rhyme, which he has composed during the sitting.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON.

VICE PRESIDENT.

Hamlin........Me........250 F street.

SENATORS.

Anthony........R. I......Willard's Hotel.
Bayard........Del......316 I street.
Bowden........Va......402 Thirteenth street.
Brown........Mo......Willard's Hotel.
Buckalew......Pa......29 S A street.
Carlile........Va......
Clark........N. H......250 F street.
Collamer......Vt......Willard's Hotel.
Conness......Cal......448 Thirteenth street.
Cowan........Pa......Mrs. Carter's, 4 N. A st.
Chandler......Mich......National Hotel.
Dixon........Conn......23 President's Square.
Davis........Ky......W. G. Choate's, 471 6th st.
Doolittle......Wis......18 North A street.
Fessenden......Me......411 F st., bet. 6th and 7th.
Foster........Conn......Willard's Hotel.
Foot........Vt......Carter's, 4 North A st.
Grimes........Iowa......361 F st., bet. 11th and 12th.
Hicks........Md......National Hotel.
Henderson......Mo......448 E st., bet. 6th and 7th.
Harris........N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
Hendricks......Ind......Avenue House.
Hale........N. H......National Hotel.
Harlan........Iowa......National Hotel.
Harding........Oregon......442 Thirteenth street.
Howe........Wis......338 N York avenue.
Johnson........Md......273 Vermont avenue.
Lane........Ind......National Hotel.
Lane........Kansas......Washington House.
McDougall......Cal......Willard's Hotel.
Morgan........N. Y......Corner 15th and I streets.
Morrill........Me......250 F street.
Nesmith........Oregon......221 Pennsylvania avenue.
Powell........Ky......408 Sixth street.
Pomeroy........Kansas......273 Vermont avenue.
Ramsey........Minn......National Hotel.
Sherman........Ohio......Willard's Hotel.
Saulsbury......Del......465 Sixth street.
Sumner........Mass......251 F street.
Sprague........R. I......Sec. Chase's, c. 6th and E.
Ten Eyck........N. J......Mrs. Cox, 387 C street.
Trumbull........Ill......Avenue House.
Van Winkle......W. Va......National Hotel.
Wilkinson......Minn......National Hotel.
Willey........W. Va......74 Missouri avenue.
Wilson........Mass......Washington House.
Wade........Ohio......8 Four-and-a-half street.
Wright........N. J......

REPRESENTATIVES.

Ames........Mass......National Hotel.
Allen, W. T......Ill......500 Eleventh street.
Arnold........Ill......354 G street.
Allison........Iowa......25 Four-and-a-half street.
Ancona........Pa......200 F street.
Alley........Mass......402 Fourth st., bet. D & E.
Anderson......Ky......6 Four-and-a-half street.
Allen, J. C......Ill......481 Tenth street.
Ashley........Ohio......25 Four-and-a-half street.
Broomall......Pa......Joy's, cor. 8th st. & La. av.
Baxter........Vt......470 Seventh street.
Brandegee......Conn......402 Thirteenth street.
Baldwin........Mass......Joy's, cor. 8th st. & La. av.
Baldwin........Mich......Willard's Hotel.
Boutwell......Mass......339 Twenty-first street.
Baily........Pa......Avenue House.
Beaman........Mich......2 Four-and-a-half street.
Blair........W. V......National Hotel.
Blaine........Me......465 Ninth street.
Blow........Mo......310 G street.
Bennett........Colo. T......National Hotel.
Bliss........Ohio......Herndon House.
Boyd........Mo......316 North B street.
Brown........Wis......Cor. of Eighth and E sts.
Brown........W. Va......74 Missouri avenue.
Brooks........N. Y......250 F street.
Clark........N. Y......Markham's Hotel.
Clay........Ky......Metropolitan Hotel.
Coffroth......Penn......428 Fifteenth street.
Clarke F......N. Y......3 Franklin Place, I st.
Cravens........Ind......74 Missouri avenue.
Covode........Penn......Willard's Hotel.
Cole........W. Ter......Ebbitt House.
Colfax........Ind......National Hotel.
Cobb........Wis......Joy's, corner Eighth st.
Cox........Ohio......Willard's Hotel.
Cole........Cal......Washington House.
Creswell......Md......413 Thirteenth street.
Chanler........N. Y......N. W. cor. 10th and H.
Clay........Ky......W. G. Choate's, 741 6th.
Dawes........Mass......Joy's, corner Eighth st.
Dawson........Pa......Mrs. Birth's, 406 3d st.
Deming........Conn......Mr. McDaniel's, 350 K.
Davis........T. T......268 F street.
Dixon........R. I......Willard's Hotel.
Daily........Neb......356 D street.
Davis........Md......148 G street, corner 21st.
Dennison......Pa......Avenue House.
Donnelly......Minn......National Hotel.
Driggs........Mich......434 D street.
Dumont........Ind......National Hotel.
Edgerton......Ind......Metropolitan Hotel.
Eldredge......Wis......510 Twelfth street.
Eckley........Ohio......National Hotel.
Ely........N. Y......Washington House.
Eliot........Mass......350 K street.
English........Conn......Metropolitan Hotel.
Eden........Ill......512 Twelfth street.
Frank........N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
Farnsworth......Ill......576 E, near corner Tenth.
Fenton........N. Y......350 F street.
Finck........Ohio......25 Indiana avenue.
Gooch D. W......Mass......100 Pennsylvania avenue.
Ganson........N. Y......238 I street.
Griswold......N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
Grider........Ky......52 Missouri avenue.
Grinnell........Iowa......25 Four-and-a-half street.
Goyne........Dak. Ter......Avenue House.
Garfield........Ohio......Willard's Hotel.
Harris........Md......Kimmell House, C street.
Harris........Ill......Metropolitan Hotel.
Hall........Mo......4 Four-and-a-half street.
Hubbard........Conn......Willard's Hotel.
Harrington......Ind......Mrs. Harrison's, 52 Mo. av.
Harding........Ky......Mrs. Harrison's, 52 Mo. av.
Holman........Ind......Mrs. Brown, 3d and Mo. av.
Herrick........N. Y......Washington House.
Hulburd........N. Y......387 C street.
Holmes........Ind......United States Hotel.
Higbee........Cal......Washington House.
Hubbard........Iowa......25 Four-and-a-half street.
Hale........Pa......Willard's Hotel.
Hooper........Mass......Corner 13th and H sts.
Hotchkiss......N. Y......8 Four-and-a-half street.
Hutchins........Ohio......Metropolitan Hotel.
Jenckes........R. I......Metropolitan Hotel.
Jayne........Dak. Ter......469 Ninth street.
Johnson........Ohio......359 E street.
Johnson........Pa......Metropolitan Hotel.
Julian........Ind......25 Four-and-a-half street.
Kalbfleisch......N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
King........Mo......National Hotel.
Kasson........Iowa......251 F street.
Kellogg........N. Y......Washington House.
Kernan........N. Y......397 Delaware avenue.
Kellogg........Mich......National Hotel.
Knapp........Ill......Avenue House.
King........Mo......25 Indiana avenue.
Kitchen........Va......Herndon House.
Kelley........Pa......283 E street.
Kenney........Utah Ter......400 D st., bet. 6th and 7th.
Le Blond........Ohio......Herndon House.
Littlejohn......N. Y......248 F street.
Longyear......Mich......434 D street.
Lazear........Pa......250 F street.
Lovejoy........Ill......421 Fifteenth street.
Loan........Mo......National Hotel.
Long........Ohio......Caspari's House, Cap. Hill.
Marvin........N. Y......National Hotel.
Mallory........Ky......4 Four-and-a-half street.
McClurg........Mo......267 G street.
McAllister......Pa......Avenue House.
McIndoe........Wis......National Hotel.
Miller........Pa......Washington House.
Middleton......N. J......339 C street.
Miller W. H......N. Y......Avenue House.
Morrill........Vt......Chipman's, 470 7th street.
Moorhead......Pa......403 Eleventh street.
Morris........N. Y......Joy's, Eighth street.
Morris........Ohio......373 E street.
McBride........Oregon......443 Thirteenth street.
McDowell......Ind......Herndon House.
McKinney......Ohio......Herndon House.
Myers........Penn......504 H st., bet. 7th and 8th.
Morrison......Ill......Willard's Hotel.
Miller........N. Y......National Hotel.
Marcy........N. H......415 E street.
Noble........Ohio......512 Eleventh street.
Nelson........N. Y......Corner Third and C sts.
Norton........Ill......Avenue House.
O'Neill........Penna......267 G street.
Odell........N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
O'Neill........Ohio......25 Indiana avenue.
Orth........Ind......391 C st., bet. 3d and 4½.
Patterson......N. H......411 Thirteenth street.
Perea........N. Mex......4 A street.
Pike........Me......465 Ninth street.
Price........Iowa......National Hotel.
Pendleton......Ohio......Corner Eighth and E sts.
Perham........Me......374 Ninth street.
Perry........N. J......Willard's Hotel.
Pomeroy........N. Y......29 Four-and-a-half street.
Pruyn........N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
Rice........Me......283 Fourth street.
Rogers........N. J......Willard's Hotel.
Ross........Ill......National Hotel.
Radford........N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
Rollins........N. H......444 E st., bet. 6th and 7th.
Rice........Mass......Willard's Hotel.
Randall........Pa......Willard's Hotel.
Randall........Ky......6 Four-and-a-half street.
Robinson......Ill......514 Twelfth street.
Rollins........Mo......Cor. Third and Mo. av.
Stevens........Pa......279 South B street.
Shannon........Cal......Washington House.
Smith........Ky......402 Thirteenth street.
Segar........Va......Mrs. Patterson's, 400 D st.
Spalding......Ohio......Mrs. Carter's, 4 Cap. Hill.
Schenck........Ohio......372 Fourth street.
Scott........Mo......25 Indiana avenue.
Sloan........Wis......Avenue House.
Steele........N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
Scofield........Pa......Avenue House.
Stiles........Pa......Metropolitan Hotel.
Smithers......Del......National Hotel.
Shannon........Cal......United States Hotel.
Steele........N. J......Willard's Hotel.
Starr........N. J......267 G street.
Stuart........Ill......400 D street.
Sweat........Me......Willard's Hotel.
Strouse........Pa......272 F street.
Stebbins........N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
Sedgwick........N. Y......National Hotel.
Tracy........Pa......Willard's Hotel.
Todd........Dak. Ter......National Hotel.
Thomas........Md......Col. College Law Buildgs.
Thayer........Pa......329 I street.
Upson........Mich......2 Four-and-a-half street.
Voorhees......Ind......468 Sixth st., bet. D and E.
Van Valkenb'gh......N. Y......505 Seventeenth street.
Ward........N. Y......Willard's Hotel.
Washburne......Ill......Dr. Busby's, Ninth street.
Wadsworth......Ky......4 Four-and-a-half street.
Windom........Minn......401 C street.
Whaley........W. Va......415 Pennsylvania avenue.
Wilson........Iowa......388 C street.
Wilder........Kansas......346 K street.
Wood, F........N. Y......333 H street.
Wood, B........N. Y......Metropolitan Hotel.
Williams........Pa......Mrs. Carter's, Cap. Hill.
White, C. A......Ohio......Caspari's House, Cap. Hill.
White, J. W......Ohio......Herndon House.
Woodbridge......Vt......470 Seventh street.
Winfield........N. Y......466 Ninth street.
Washburn......Mass......Joy's, corner Eighth st.
Wheeler........Wis......329 New York avenue.
Webster........Md......4 Four-and-a-half street.
Yeaman........Ky......25 Four-and-a-half street.

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SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE.
FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
ECONOMY! ECONOMY!
EVERY FAMILY can make its own SOAP from
WASTE KITCHEN GREASE
at a cost of only
FOUR CENTS
per pound with Saponifier, which is
THREE TIMES THE STRENGTH OF POTASH.
Full directions accompany each one-pound Iron Can.
NOTICE.
The genuine Saponifier is only put up in 1-lb. Iron Cans by the
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.
Beware of Counterfeits. Be sure you buy the Iron Can!
FOR SALE BY
no21-3m Druggists and Grocers generally.

TRUNK, VALISE, AND BAG MANUFACTORY.
Gents' Sole Leather Trunks,
Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks,
Sole Leather Valises, Travelling Bags,
Haversacks, Knapsacks,
Saddle-bags, Blanket Straps,
Leather Panniers, for officers, &c., &c.
JAMES E. BROWN,
oc24-3m 708 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1863.
To the Growers and Manufacturers of Flax and Hemp:
The Commissioners appointed by this Department, consisting of Hon. J. K. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, William M. Bailey, of Rhode Island, and John A. Warder, of Ohio, to consider the following appropriation made by the last Congress, viz: "For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars;" having met, and, after several days' investigation of the subject, believing that a further and fuller notice of their investigations might produce valuable results, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., and request all persons interested in the distribution of this appropriation, or anxious to develop the subject for the public good, to send to this Department, on or before that day, samples of the Hemp and Flax in the different stages of preparation, of the fibres and fabrics prepared by them, accompanied by statements of the various processes used and the cost of production in each case; also, descriptions of the kinds and cost of machinery used, where made, &c., together with any and all other information that may be useful to the Commission.
This information is necessary before an intelligent distribution can be made.
ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.
(Int., Rep., and Star.) de15-dtFe24

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 11, 1863.
On the petition of John C. Dodge, of Dodgeville, Mass., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him May 14, 1850, for an improvement in preventing fibres from winding on drawing rollers in spinning machines, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of May, 1864:
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, 25th of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
The testimony in the case will be closed on the 11th of April, 1864. Depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Journal, Boston, Mass., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
D. P. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner of Patents.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. de16-w3t

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 12, 1863.
On the petition of John T. Davy, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him March 12, 1850, for an improvement in furnaces for heating sad irons, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the twelfth day of March, 1864: It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, February 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
The testimony in the case will be closed on the 8th February, 1864; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Times, Troy, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
D. P. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner of Patents.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. de16-w3t

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 12, 1863.
On the petition of Lyman Kinsley, of Cambridgeport, Mass., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him March 12, 1850, for an improvement in cast iron car wheels, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of March, 1864:
It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, 22d February, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
The testimony in the case will be closed on the 8th February, 1864; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle, Washington, D. C., and Journal, Boston, Mass., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
D. P. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner of Patents.
P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. de16-w3t

BILL HEADS FOR STOREKEEPERS and others printed in the best style at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE CHRONICLE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
Having recently added to our establishment a large assortment of
BOOK AND JOB TYPE,
We are prepared to do
ALL KINDS OF PRINTING
AT SHORT NOTICE,
AND IN THE
VERY BEST MANNER.
Our PRESSES are all of the latest construction, and the TYPE is from the best foundries in the country, suitable for printing.
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VISITING CARDS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
We guarantee satisfaction in every instance, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
Orders sent to or left at the
CHRONICLE OFFICE,
436 NINTH STREET,
Will receive prompt attention. se3-tf

HENRY POLKINHORN, STEAM-POWER PRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, Nos. 375 and 377 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, nearly opposite the Office of the National Intelligencer. fe17-1y

WASHINGTON HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
H. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Ashland House, Philadelphia.
He is determined to merit and hopes to receive a full share of public patronage. au10-1y

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, COR. TWELFTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SPRAGUE & CO., Proprietors. se25-tf

THE WAVERLY,
No. 451 Eighth street, between E and F streets,
(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
LANGLEY & FARNAM......Proprietors.
The Larder and Bar of this House are constantly supplied with the choicest of all the varieties the markets afford.
Dinners and Suppers for Parties gotten up at the shortest notice by experienced cooks.
Families supplied with Oysters, Game, &c.
S. G. LANGLEY. ms3-tf H. S. M. FARNAM.

GLEASON HOUSE.
Board and Lodging can be obtained at the GLEASON HOUSE, No. 405 Seventh street, between H and I. Terms—$8 per Week; $1 50 per Day.
P. S. Parties can be supplied with Rooms and Supper at short notice.
WILLIAMS & BARR,
de5-1m* Proprietors.

245, 247, 249.
GOSLING HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BET. 12th and 13th,
(Known as the GOSLING RESTAURANT,) is now completed and ready to accommodate Travellers and Strangers with Good Rooms, and every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. This will, therefore, make it one of the most desirable places for travellers and Strangers to stop.
THIS HOUSE,
which is so well known as one of the best in the city, needs no advertising. This new enterprise combined, the proprietor feels assured that whoever will favor him with their patronage will leave his establishment well satisfied.
P. S.—Gentlemen wishing private rooms for dinner parties can be accommodated.
GOSLING HOUSE, 245, 247, 249 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, south side. de31-d&8tf

CLARENDON HOTEL.
This Hotel, situated on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, has been thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and in every way fitted for the pleasant accommodation of guests. The house is open at all hours. The public may rely that the bar, the cuisine, and the whole entertainment will be unexcelled. fy14-tuth&stf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD HENNESSEY '42 BRANDY,
Old Islay Scotch Whiskey, bottled in 1856.
Fine Garvey Sherry.
Sanderman's Port
Barton and Guestier's Clarets.
Rhine Wine.
Vermouth Bitters. For sale by
W. W. ARMSTRONG,
de12-1m* 223 Pennsylvania avenue.

THE
"DELMONICO" CHAMPAGNE.
For sale by
W. W. ARMSTRONG,
Agent for Washington.
de12-1m* 223 Pennsylvania avenue.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,
WINE MERCHANT,
223 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, OPPOSITE WILLARD'S,
Washington, D. C. de12-1m*

THE CELEBRATED,
"CRITTENDEN" KENTUCKY WHISKEY.
For sale by W. W. ARMSTRONG,
de12-1m* 223 Pennsylvania avenue.

A. J. WORL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.
No. 114 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey.
A. J. WORL. [de7-3m] GEO. M. WORL.

700 CASES SUPERIOR IMPORTED SCOTCH WHISKEY, in store and for sale low, by A. J. WORL & CO.,
de7-12t No. 114 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTERS OF WINES and LIQUORS.
LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.,
No. 138 South Ninth Street, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
G. M. LAUMAN,
A. M. SALLADE, } PHILADELPHIA.
J. D. BITTING. no23-d&8tf

RILEY A. SHINN,
(Successor to Arny & Shinn,)
Manufacturer of
PREMIUM MINERAL WATERS;
Bottler of the the choicest Domestic
ALE AND PORTER;
Wholesale dealer in
CLARIFIED CIDER;
Agent for Massey, Collins & Co's
PHILADELPHIA DRAUGHT ALE
And J. & P. Baltz's
CELEBRATED LAGER BEER,
And also Turner Brothers' Ginger Wine, Blackberry Ginger, and Sherry Brandies; Stomach, Stoughton's, and Forest Wine Bitters, &c., &c.
Orders given to my drivers or sent by mail promptly attended to. Goods delivered in all parts of Washington and Georgetown free of charge.
Terms: Cash on delivery. RILEY A. SHINN,
"Union Bottling Depot,"
ja7-eodly Greene street, Georgetown, D. C.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
CHESTNUT STREET,
Between Third and Fourth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
The best business-man's house in the city, being in the immediate vicinity of the principal Banks, Banking Houses, Custom House, Post Office, and the Jobbing Houses. fde7-3m] HENRY NEIL.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AT WHOLESALE,
At my wharf, foot of Eleventh street, Island.
OAK WOOD AT WHOLESALE,
At my Yard, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot.
COAL AND WOOD AT RETAIL.
Anthracite and Cumberland Coal.
Hickory, Oak, and Pine Wood.
au29-8&dif O. W. PALMER.

HICKORY, OAK, AND PINE WOOD for sale, cord length, cheap by
N. C. McKNEW,
se11-tf corner Seventh street and Canal.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Of all kinds, on hand and for sale by N. C. McKNEW,
Union Fire Wood Mill,
se11-tf corner Seventh street and Canal.

WOOD, WOOD.
Sawed in four pieces and split for One Dollar per cord. N. C. McKNEW,
Union Fire Wood Mill,
se11-tf corner Seventh street and Canal.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL.—DR. LISPENARD CALLS attention to his
PRIVATE CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 300 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Near Delavan House.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, of each week, and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, of each week, in Alexandria, Va., corner Pitt and King, at Bath Rooms. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
de3-1m* H. C. LISPENARD, M. D.

HORACE HATCH, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
No. 200 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.
Office Hours—Till 12 A. M.; after 4 o'clock P. M.
jy3-6m

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT
For THIRTY YEARS has received the favorable recommendation of the public, and has been used and prescribed by the
FIRST PHYSICIANS IN THE LAND
AS THE
BEST REMEDY KNOWN
For Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Gout, Indigestion, Torpidity of the Liver, Gravel, Rheumatic Affections, Piles, Heartburn, Sea-Sickness, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, &c.
For testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle.
Manufactured only by
TARRANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.
For sale by all Druggists. no5-1yd

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Ten Thousand barrels of Flour, as follows:
5,000 barrels in new oak barrels, head lined.
5,000 barrels in new strong cotton sacks—one half barrel in each sack.
Bids will be received for what is known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and for any quantity less than the 10,000 barrels; and also for one hundred barrels of No. 2 Family Flour.
Bids, in duplicate for different grades, should be upon separate sheets of paper.
The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities daily as the Government may direct, delivered either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the railroad depot, Washington, D. C.
All contracts must be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.
Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.
The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received.
An oath of allegiance must accompany each bid, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond. No Flour received which is not fresh ground.
Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at 223 G street, Washington, D. C., endorsed "Proposals for Flour."
S. C. GREENE,
de6-16t Captain C. S. V.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
WASHINGTON, December 14, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office up to SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 M., for furnishing, for the use of the Police Station-houses, SIXTY TONS OF COAL and TWENTY CORDS OF WOOD; the coal to be good egg-sized, white ash Anthracite coal, and the wood to be pine, sawed and split for the purposes of kindling. Both the coal and wood to be delivered at the different stations as the same may be required.
For any further information, application may be made to this office, or to the office of the Metropolitan Police.
RICHARD WALLACH,
de16-4t Mayor.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.
CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 134 F, near 21st st.,
WASHINGTON, December 11, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Monday, December 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the city of Washington, at such points as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one million (1,000,000) feet of lumber, of the following kind and description, viz:
Seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) feet 4-4 or one (1) inch white pine common cullings.
Forty thousand (40,000) feet 8-4 or two (2) inch white pine common cullings.
Fifty thousand (50,000) feet 4-4 or one (1) inch flooring.
Forty-three thousand (43,000) feet 3x6 or 7 hemlock joist, sixteen feet long.
Forty-three thousand (43,000) feet 3x6 or 7 hemlock joist, eighteen feet long.
Thirty-one thousand (31,000) feet 3x8 hemlock joist, sixteen feet long.
Forty-three thousand (43,000) feet 3x9 and 10 hemlock joist, sixteen feet long.
All the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed on the part of the Government.
All the lumber to be delivered by the 10th day of January, 1864.
PROPOSALS.
The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.
Proposals must be addressed to Captain James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber."
GUARANTEE.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid.
Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.
Bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, ———, of the county of ———, and State of ———, and ——— of the county of ———, and State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfil the contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition; and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.
(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)
The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such lumber, at the price therein named as is required by the Government. And in case of the failure of a bidder, whose proposal is accepted, to furnish, within the time prescribed, in quality or quantity, the lumber stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster to have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase, and such bidder to be charged with the difference of cost.
Informal proposals will be rejected.
JAMES M. MOORE,
de12-9t Captain, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.
DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
223 G STREET,
WASHINGTON, December 10, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate of five hundred (500) tons of good merchantable hay will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, the 24th day of December, 1863, at 12 M. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Hay;" and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Bidders must give their names in full as well as their post office address, and each proposal must be accompanied by an oath of allegiance, and a guarantee signed by not less than two responsible persons, that if a contract is awarded to the party or parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished for the execution of the contract as proposed. The right to reject any and all proposals that may be made under this advertisement is reserved by the Government if, in its opinion, the public interest require.
If proposals are made by a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the individual who signed the bid will be held responsible for the fulfilment of the contract if his proposal is accepted, and will be required to furnish the above specified guaranty.
The usual form of guaranty must accompany each proposal, and parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give bonds equal in amount to one-half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
If any bidder to whom an award may be made refuses or fails to enter into contract agreeably with the terms of this advertisement, or who, after signing the contract and bond, shall neglect or refuse to execute the same within the time prescribed, as well in quality as in quantity, then the Commissary shall have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase in open market, charging such delinquent bidder or contractor with the advance paid over the bid or contract.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, nor will awards be made to any person or persons who have heretofore failed to fulfil their agreements or contracts with the Government.
Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names.
The hay to be delivered either in Washington or Alexandria, in bales, properly secured, free of all cost of transportation or handling.
All hay contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as does not prove of a good merchantable quality will be rejected. The hay will be paid for in such funds as the Government may have on hand to disburse upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the proper officer shall be in funds.
Delivery of the hay to commence within ten (10) days from the date of the contract, and to be completed by the thirtieth (30th) day of January, 1864.
Proposals must be addressed
E. T. BRIDGES, Captain C. S. V.,
de11-td 223 G street, Washington, D. C.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 16th, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6, 1863, we, Abraham D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty-seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.
The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 5; Blocks 15 and 16; Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 24 and 32; Lot B in Block 33; Lot A in Block 34; Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 38; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47; Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 59; Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 63; Lots A and D in Block 67; Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C, and D in Block 70; Lot A in Block 77; Blocks 78, 79, and 80; Lot A in Block 90, and Blocks 124, 126, 131, and 132 of said plat; and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and for revenue and police purposes.
Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.
The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sum as they may deem eligible, not less than one-third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one-third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.
Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.
A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina. no13-thtde31

WHARF SITES AND WATER FRONTS.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, December 9, 1863.
By virtue of and in accordance with the provisions and on the terms prescribed in the act of the City Councils, approved March 26, 1863, entitled "An act authorizing the Mayor to lease wharf sites on the Potomac river, &c.," and an amendment thereto, approved October 17, 1863, I shall, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock M., commencing at the foot of Eleventh street west, lease to the highest bidder, at public auction, the following pieces and parcels of ground, to be used as wharf sites or water fronts, viz: That at the foot of Eleventh street west, at the line of the sea wall, 150 feet in width, and those two immediately west of and adjoining Twelfth street west, each 150 feet in width; that at the front of M street south, 90 feet in width.
RICHARD WALLACH,
de12-8t Mayor.
WASHINGTON, December 15, 1863.
N. B. The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 4th day of January next, at same hour and place.
de17-td RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.

MARBLE MANTELS.—CONSTANTLY on hand at my Warerooms, corner of First st. and New Jersey avenue, the largest supply of the different styles and patterns of Marble Mantels that can be found at any other establishment in this city, and at lower prices. Purchasers will please give me a call and judge for themselves before making engagements. Also, all kinds of stone work for building purposes, such as Brown Stone, Marble, Granite, and North River stone work, manufactured to order at the shortest notice and lowest cash prices. Marble, North River, and Breeman Tile and Flagging constantly on hand and laid down to order. North River Blue Stone of all descriptions, as well as Lime, Cement, and Plaster for sale low for cash.
oc13-1y NICHOLAS ACKER.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.
CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 134 F street north,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, December 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the city of Washington, D. C., at such point as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one hundred thousand (100,000) feet of Lumber, of the following kind and description, viz:
Twenty-five thousand (25,000) feet good black walnut, eight feet long, twelve inches wide, and five-eighths of an inch thick.
Seventy-five thousand (75,000) feet first quality 4-4 or one inch white pine selects, twelve inches wide.
All the above described to be good merchantable lumber, well seasoned, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed on the part of the Government, and all delivered on or before the 28th day of December, 1863.
PROPOSALS.
The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.
Proposals must be addressed to Captain James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber."
GUARANTEE.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid.
Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.
Bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, ———, of the county of ———, and State of ———, and ———, of the county of ——— and State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.
(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)
The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such Lumber, at the price therein named, as is required by the Government; and in case of the failure of the bidder whose proposal is accepted to furnish within the time prescribed, in quality or quantity, the lumber stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster to have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase, and such bidder to be charged with the difference of cost.
Informal proposals will be rejected.
JAMES M. MOORE,
de8-9t Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.
FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., November 16, 1863.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn, for the use of the Government, to be delivered at Alexandria, Va., or any point on the Potomac or its tributaries, and in such quantities within the amount proposed for, and at such times as the undersigned may direct.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and to state the quantity and price of each article offered.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn and Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw and upwards, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
Corn to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels, and Oats in sacks of about three (3) bushels each, which are to be furnished free of charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
All articles furnished under this advertisement to be subject to a rigid inspection, by the Government inspector.
Purchases will be made from time to time, under this advertisement, from the lowest responsible bidder, as the interests of the public service may require.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all offers which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.
Payments will be made in such funds as may be provided from the United States Treasury, and as far as practicable, upon delivery; but the undersigned reserves the right to withhold the whole or any part of the payments until the complete fulfilment of agreements.
Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any agreement made under this advertisement.
WILLIAM STODDARD,
no18-d2m Capt. and Assistant Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1863.
PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of Cavalry Horses, to be delivered in Washington city, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.
The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz: To be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
No proposal will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.
The responsibility of the guarantor must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Proposals must be addressed to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at the following places, viz: New York city, Albany, Buffalo, and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Penna.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass; Augusta, Maine; and Madison, Wisconsin.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
no25-tf Cavalry Bureau.

APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE LAND WARRANTS.
PENSION OFFICE, February 13, 1863.
To whom it may concern:
Application having been made, under the act of 23d of June, 1860, for the reissue of the land warrants described herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate of like tenor will be issued if no valid objection should then appear.
No. 76,688, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Sarah, widow of Charles Rollison, and was granted January 14, 1858.—December 19, 1863. oc1-llaw12w
No. 73,048, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Charles Garner, deceased, and was granted February 16, 1858.—December 23, 1863. oc9-llaw12w
No. 67,791, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Edy, widow of John Scalf, and was granted July 29, 1857.—Feb. 13, 1864. no10-llaw12w
No. 54,754, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the names of Elizabeth Jackson and Samuel Moore, minor children of Alfred Moore, deceased, and was granted January 20, 1857.—February 13, 1864. no16-llaw12w
JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION.
MR. JOHN P. SPANIER desires to inform the public of Washington that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute, and upon Brass Instruments, either to classes or individuals, either at his residence, No. 435 F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, or at the residences of his pupils. Abundant testimonials exhibited to prove his capacity as a teacher of the "art divine." ja3-tf

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD HORSES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at 374 H street, in this city, until FRIDAY, January 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the horses that may die or be killed at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, near Washington, D. C., within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.
The horses will be delivered by the United States at a certain designated spot, to be determined by the United States.
Bidders will state the amount per animal, and give the full name and post office address.
The animals to be removed daily, and conveyed far enough from the limits of the Depot to avoid all nuisance, either to the Depot or the citizens in the vicinity.
Payment will be required to be made, in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the animals delivered during the month.
Bonds, with approved securities, will be required from the party awarded, in the sum of one thousand dollars.
An oath of allegiance will be required from each bidder.
Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., 374 H street, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Dead Horses." de10

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 M., for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, and Horns, of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for three months or more from the commencement of the contract.
The above articles to be collected by the contractor, and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed, at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.
The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides and Tallow, Hoofs and Horns coming from every animal slaughtered, until it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence, and care were made to obtain the said articles.
Payment will be required every ten days in Government funds.
Bids should be made in duplicate, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.
The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, &c., one week after the signing of the contract.
A bond will be required, upon the acceptance of the bid for a faithful fulfilment of the contract.
Bids to be directed to Lieut. Col. G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Hides and Tallow." no28-satuth&de22

PROPOSALS FOR MANURE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain H. A. DuPuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., at 374 H street, in this city, until FRIDAY, January 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand or that may be procured at the stables and corrals of the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, near Washington, D. C., within the next twelve months succeeding the date of letting the contract.
The manure will be delivered by the United States at a certain designated spot, to be determined by the United States, and the successful bidder will be required to remove the manure now on hand within three months, and that which may accumulate at such times that no more than one week's accumulations shall be on the ground.
Bidders must state the price per cubic yard.
An oath of allegiance will be required from each bidder.
Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.
Bonds, with approved securities, will be required from the party awarded, in the sum of one thousand dollars.
Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. Dupuy, A. Q. M., U. S. V., 374 H street, Washington, D. C., and be marked on the envelope "Proposals for Manure." de10

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, November 17th, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of Twenty-second and G streets, in this city, until MONDAY, December 21st, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables or corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.
The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder, or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate within six months from the date at which it may be produced.
Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.
Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.
If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.
The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."
Payment will be required to be made, in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.
An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.
Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.
The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to be in the interest of the Government not to accept.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
no19-28t Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR CHUCKS, SHINS, AND TONGUES.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until the 29th of December, 1863, for the purchase of all the "CHUCKS," "SHINS," and "TONGUES," of cattle slaughtered at Alexandria, Washington, Convalescent Camp, Chain Bridge, Giesboro' Point, and such other points in the District of Columbia (old limits) at which cattle may be slaughtered; the contractor to collect the aforesaid "Chucks," "Shins" and "Tongues."
It will be made a special part of the contract, that the contractor shall be held liable for all the Chucks, Shins and Tongues coming from the beef cattle slaughtered at the above mentioned points; and for all such not collected by the contractor, he shall be charged the same as though he had collected them, unless it be shown by him that he was improperly prevented by the Government from collecting them. Payment for the Chucks, Shins and Tongues to be made every ten days, in Government funds.
Collection to commence five days after signing of contract.
A bond for faithful performance of contract will be required. An oath of allegiance must accompany each proposal.
Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Chucks, Shins and Tongues," and addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street. S. C. GREENE,
de16-12t Capt. C. S. V.

PROPOSALS.

ARMOR PLATES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1863.
THE DEPARTMENT will, until the —— day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, of the following described armor, stringers, and deck plating for the vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor stringers, and deck plating, and may be for one or more vessels, but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel; that is, the deck plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately.
DECK ARMOR.
Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, more or less ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.
A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side line of the vessel, also, to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the day of contract.
WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS.
Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long; one half of the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight months from the date of the contract.
SIDE ARMOR.
One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz:

1 plate 18 feet long by 39 inches wide
[illegible]
1 " 10 feet 6 inches long by 33 inches wide
[illegible]

NOTE.—The side armor for each vessel will be double the quantity of each size above named, that is, two hundred and ninety-two (292) plates in number.
The whole of the side armor to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in (9) months from date of the contract.
The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.
No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.
Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New York, Navy-yard.
The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.
The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy-yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them. no21-tuth&sdetd

ORDNANCE OFFICE.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 18th of December next, for 100,000 infantry accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undersigned arsenals, viz:
30,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.
10,000 sets at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.
These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, which can be seen at any of the above named places, and they are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered before being received by the Government; none to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt to be included in the set.
Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 1,000 sets per week, for all contracts of 10,000 sets or under; and not less than 2,000 sets per week on all contracts for over 10,000 sets; the first delivery to be made within fifteen days from date of contract. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the amount to be delivered at that time.
The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual style; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.
Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.
No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved surety for its faithful execution.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
no21-satuth18t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.
OFFICE OF FORAGE AND RIVER TRANSPORTATION,
SEVENTH STREET WHARF,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16th, 1863.
WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay and straw offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require.
Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
oc28-tf Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR COCOA MATTING AND OFFICE CHAIRS.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1863.
PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., the 29th instant, for furnishing the following described articles for the use of the Quartermaster General's Office:
COCOA MATTING.
Two thousand (2,000) yards, more or less, of the best quality Cocoa Matting, one yard wide, a sample of which proposed for must accompany the offer, the price per square yard to include making, binding, and fitting to each room, and putting down the same, complete, in the best manner; measurement to be made on the floor, and payment made for quantities thus ascertained.
OFFICE CHAIRS.
Two hundred (200) Office Chairs, more or less, to be made of strong, sound, well-seasoned wood, finished in a plain but substantial manner; sample to be seen at this office. The price for each chair to include the delivery of the same at this office.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Cocoa Matting, or Chairs," or both, as the case may be, and addressed to the Quartermaster General.
By order of the Acting Quartermaster General.
Quartermaster General's Office, Dec. 5, 1863. de7-8t

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 18th of December next, for Heavy Projectiles, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:
AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15-inch battering shot.
2,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
6,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
4,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE U. S. ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot.
3,000 15-inch shells.
10,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURG, PENN.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
6,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
2,000 10-inch shot.
2,000 10-inch shells.
AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15-inch battering shot.
1,000 15-inch shells.
2,000 10-inch shot.
3,000 10-inch shells.
The projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 28,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace. The metal is to be charcoal iron, and the sample to be tested is to be taken from the projectile.
Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within thirty days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.
No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.
The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General G. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no17-tuth&sa18t Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1863.
That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot is withdrawn for the present.
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no21-tuth&sa18t Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 426 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets,
Invites the attention of strangers, Members of Congress, and the public generally, to his elegant assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.
Business-coatings and Over-coatings adapted to the present season; which will be made in the latest styles and at the shortest notice. Army and Navy Uniforms made according to regulation. de7-12

CARPETS, OILCLOTH,
HEARTHRUGS, MATTING,
AND
HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS IN GENERAL.
The Subscribers, having just received and completed their FALL STOCK, would respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and the public in general to call at the store No. 526, corner Seventh and D streets, and examine our large and general assortment of
Three-ply, Ingrain, and Domestic Carpets and Rugs.
Oilcloths, from one to four yards wide.
Matting and Mats, Window Shades.
Oilcloth Table-covers and Blankets.
Feather Beds, Hair, Shuck, and Excelsior Mattresses.
ALSO,
A large assortment of Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, Looking-Glasses, Crockery, Glass, Wooden Ware, and Baskets, with nearly all other articles in the Housefurnishing line.
We flatter ourselves that any person wishing to purchase articles in our line, and will honor us with a call, will be pleased with our stock and prices.
Very respectfully,
GREEN & WILLIAMS.

RAILROAD LINES.

GREAT NATIONAL EXPRESS ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND BOSTON.
THROUGH IN 20 HOURS, INCLUDING THE TRANSFER IN NEW YORK, AND STOPPING FOR MEALS.
CAUTION—PASSENGERS MUST BE SURE AND ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE WAY OF SPRINGFIELD.
Through tickets sold at the Depot and at the office of the American Telegraph Company, Pennsylvania avenue.
Baggage checked through from Washington to Boston.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA SPRINGFIELD.
By this route there is only one change of cars between Washington and Boston, and no crossing of ferries between New York and Boston.
Passengers holding through tickets, on their arrival in New York, take the elegant Transfer Coaches of Dodd Express, and are transferred to the Depot of the Boston line free of expense.
Families and Ladies travelling alone will find this a most desirable route.
This is the only line making direct connections with the afternoon and evening trains from Washington. By any other line passengers have to wait over in New York until noon.
Passengers buying tickets by this route arrive in Boston in time to make connections with all trains East.
Splendid sleeping cars attached to all night trains.
SOLDIERS can procure tickets at the office of the SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW YORK AVENUE, at Government rates.
Remember, ask for tickets via SPRINGFIELD.
FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE. de15-3

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:
FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and BOSTON.
Leave Washington at 6 and 11:30 A. M., and 5 and 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, at 8:30 P. M. only.
FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Washington at 6:30, 8, and 11:50 A. M. and 3:10, 5, and 8:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8 A. M., and 3:10 and 8:30 P. M.
FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Leave Washington at 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8:30 P. M. only.
COMMUTATION TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.
*The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.
FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
Leave Baltimore at 3:30, 6:30, and 10:20 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
COMMUTATION TRAIN.
Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7:15 A. M.
FOR ANNAPOLIS.
Leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.
Leave Baltimore at 5:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
*For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, agent at Washington Station, or at the Ticket Office.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
no21-tf (Washington papers copy.)

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
GENERAL MOVEMENTS.
On and after Monday, April 27, 1863,
PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
For Baltimore at 4.00 (Express,) Mondays excepted, 8.15, 11.35 A. M., (Express,) and 3 P. M. and 12 M., night.
Chester at 8.15, 11.35 A. M., 1.15, 3, 4.30 and 11 P. M.
For Wilmington at 4, 8.15, and 11.35 A. M., 1.15, 4.30, 11 P. M., and 12 M.
For New Castle at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
For Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
For Milford at 8.15 A. M.
For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore at 8 A. M. 10.10 A. M., (Express,) 1.10 (Express,) 5.35 and 8.35 (Express,) P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 9 and 12 M., 12.57, 4.10, 6, 9, and 11.30 P. M.
Leave Salisbury at 12.15 P. M.
Leave Milford at 4.35 P. M.
Leave Dover at 6.30 A. M. and 6.10 P. M.
Leave New Castle at 8.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Leave Chester at 7.40, 8.43 A. M., 12.30, 4.40, 6.46, and 9.40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations 5.35 and 8.30 P. M.
Dover and intermediate stations 10.10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 8.45 A. M. and 3.35 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 and 9.20 A. M., 12.35, 3.10 P. M. and 1 A. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places at 6.30 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 8.30 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 4.00 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
The following Trains only:
From Philadelphia to Baltimore 4 A. M. and 12 midnight.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 11 P. M. and 12 midnight.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 7 and 11.30 P. M.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, 8.35 P. M.
WM. STEARNS,
Superintendent P. W. and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, 1863 ma5-d&stf

DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.
THROUGH TRAINS—NO STOPPAGE!
VIA
WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD,
PHILAD'A, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R.
AND
CAMDEN & AMBOY and NEW JERSEY RAILROADS.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
On and after April 27, 1863, trains will leave as follows:
TRAINS MOVING NORTH FROM WASHINGTON.
Leave Washington 8, 11.15 A. M., 3, 6.30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia 3, 6.15, 11.15 A. M., 1.30 A. M.
Arrive at New York 7, 10.15 P. M., 3, 6.30 A. M.
TRAINS MOVING SOUTH FROM NEW YORK.
Leave New York 7.30 A. M., 7.30, 11.30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia 4, 11.35 A. M., 3, P. M. 12 midnight.
Arrive at Washington 5.30, 9.41 P. M., 6, 9.45 A. M.
WM. STEARNS,
Superintendent P., W., and B. Railroad.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1863. ma5-d&stf

1863. 1863.
THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
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SPEED, SAFETY, AND COMFORT!
STONE BALLASTED, AND FREE FROM DUST.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH FROM BALTIMORE.
Three Daily Trips from
PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG,
Two of them making
CLOSE CONNECTION AT HARRISBURG
With Trains on the
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
And forming
THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
From
WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE
To all points in the
WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST
For Through Tickets apply at the Office of the Northern Central Railway Company, N. E. corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and at Calvert Station, Baltimore.
SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS—SMOKING AND SALOON CARS ON ALL THE TRAINS.
FROM WASHINGTON
Passengers will take the 6.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. trains connecting in Baltimore with the 9.20 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. trains on the Northern Central Railroad, and arrive in Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M. and 2 A. M., there making close connection with the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for all parts of the West.
FREIGHTS.
By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, by railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red rivers, and of Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD."
WILLIAM BROWN,
Agent Northern Central Railroad.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
L. L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania.
H. H. HOUSTON,
ma3-d&8tf General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.
ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 16 trains will leave Baltimore from the North Calvert Station as follows:
Mail leaves at......9.20 A. M.
Express leaves at......3.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves at......3.00 P. M.
Parkton Accommodation No. 1 leaves at......7.20 A. M.
Parkton Accommodation No. 2 leaves at......6.30 P. M.
The 6.35 A. M. train from Washington connects with the 9.20 A. M. train from Baltimore for Pittsburg and the West, and for Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls, and for New York city.
The 3.00 P. M. train from Washington connects with the 9.30 P. M. train from Baltimore, for Elmira and the North, and Pittsburg and the West.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
SOLDIERS' TICKETS AT GOVERNMENT RATES.
ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY.
LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
For tickets and any information apply at the Office of "Great Pennsylvania Route," corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel, Washington.
JOHN N. DUBARRY,
Superintendent Northern Central Railroad.
my1 E. O. NORTON, Ticket Agent.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.
CAUTION.
As there have been so many complaints made by the Relief Association and the friends of discharged soldiers about sick and disabled and discharged soldiers being
IMPOSED UPON
in the purchase of
PASSAGE TICKETS,
the undersigned deems it his duty to caution all those travelling to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the Northern and Eastern States that
THE ONLY PLACE
to procure tickets
IS AT THE
TICKET OFFICE OF THE B. & O. R. R. COMPANY,
AT THE DEPOT.
It is the only place where a passenger can procure a Through Ticket, or where you can have your baggage checked through to the above cities from Washington.
oc8-tf ROBERT W. EDMONS, Passenger Agent.

TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING TO BOSTON AND THE EASTERN STATES.—The 8 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Express Trains from Washington connect direct with the Lightning Express Trains of the N. Y. & B. R. R. Co's. Passengers leaving Washington at 3 A. M. arrive at Boston at 4 A. M. next morning; leaving at 6.30 P. M., arrive at Boston next day at 4 P. M. This is the only line that checks baggage through from Washington City to Boston. Tickets to be procured at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Be sure and ask for tickets by the way of Springfield. Cars run direct from New York to Boston by this line without change. fe10-tf

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH OR DISCHARGED, GOING WEST, SOUTH, OR NORTHWEST, are informed that they can purchase their tickets at Government rates, by applying at the ticket office at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This route has no change of cars from Washington to the Ohio river, one change to Cincinnati, and two to St. Louis. Baggage checked through from Washington to all parts West. Splendid sleeping cars attached to all night trains. No omnibuses by the route, and no charge for handling baggage. For further particulars, apply to R. W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. fe10-tf

STEAMBOAT LINES.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY.—The steamer THOMAS COLYER, Captain Gedding, MARY F. HAYLEY, Captain Stackpole, and YOUNG AMERICA, Captain Hollingshead, will, on and after THURSDAY, October 1, commence their regular trips between Washington and Alexandria, at 8 o'clock in the morning, making trips every hour during the day, until 5 o'clock in the evening.
Baltimore Sun copy, and send bill to this office. se25-tf

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAM'S EXPRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE, 514 PENNA. AVENUE,
Washington City, D. C.
GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.
MERCHANDISE, MONEY, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
Forwarded with Safety and Dispatch to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has agencies in the principal Railway Towns in the
NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST.
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Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Lexington.
Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the CANADAS and the BRITISH PROVINCES, and with steamship lines to LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAVRE, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.
Collection of Notes, Drafts, and Bills made at all accessible parts of the United States.
C. C. DUNN, Agent,
Washington, D. C.